



GCE

Physics A

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Unit **G482**: Electrons, Waves and Photons

Mark Scheme for January 2012

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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.

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Annotations available in SCORIS

Annotation	Meaning
	Benefit of doubt given
	Contradiction
	Incorrect response
	Error carried forward
	Follow through
	Not answered question
	Benefit of doubt not given
	Power of 10 error
	Omission mark
	Rounding error ONLY APPLIED ONCE IN THE PAPER; also use as Repeated error
	Error in number of significant figures ONLY APPLIED ONCE IN THE PAPER
	Correct response
	Arithmetic error
	Wrong physics or equation
/	alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
(1)	Separates marking points
reject	Answers which are not worthy of credit

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Annotations in detailed mark schemes

Annotation	Meaning
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

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

CATEGORISATION OF MARKS

The marking scheme categorises marks on the MABC scheme

- 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 answer.
- 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 answer. If a candidate fails to score a particular **M**-mark, then none of the dependent **A**-marks can 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 that the candidate knew the equation, then the **C**-mark is given.
- A** marks: These are accuracy or answer marks, which either depend on an **M**-mark, or allow a **C**-mark to be scored.

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	resistivity = resistance x area (of cross-section)/length	B1	accept equation with <i>resistance</i> as subject allow over for divide by; do NOT allow formula with a word for each symbol
	(b) (i)	$R = \rho l/A = 1.7 \times 10^{-8} / 6.4 \times 10^{-3}$ $= 2.7 \times 10^{-6} (\Omega)$	C1 A1	accept $2.66 \times 10^{-6} (\Omega)$
	(ii)	$P = I^2R$ $= 8000^2 \times 2.7 \times 10^{-6}$ $= 170 \text{ W}$	C1 C1 A1	select formula; can use $P = VI$ & $V = IR$ ecf b(i) 173 (2.7), 170 (2.66)
	(iii)	$170 \times 9.0 = 1530 \text{ W}$ or $170 \times 24 = 4080 \text{ W}$ $1.5 \times 24 = 36 \text{ (kW h)}$ $4.08 \times 9 = 36.7 \text{ (kWh)}$	B1 B1	ecf b(ii) ; 1 mark for X 9 or 1 mark for X 24
	(iv)	$36 \times 15 = 540 \text{ p}$	B1	ecf b(iii) 551(36.7), 555 (37)
	(c)	$I = nAev$ $8000 = 8.4 \times 10^{28} \times 6.4 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} v$ $v = 9.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$	C1 C1 A1	select formula correct substitution
		Total	12	

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			Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	(i)1	360 (Ω)	B1	
		(i)2	Current	B1	not symbol only; not unit only
		(ii)1	$1/10 + 1/20 + 1/40 = 1/R$ $R = 5.7 (\Omega)$	C1 A1	$1/R = 0.175$ accept 40/7
		(ii)2	potential difference	B1	accept p.d. or voltage not e.m.f.; not symbol only; not unit only
	(b)	(i)	p.d./voltage must be proportional to current as long as temperature and/or (other) physical conditions remain constant R line is straight and <u>through the origin</u>	M1 A1 B1	symbols may be used but must be defined
		(ii)1	(same current so) at 0.6 A have $4.5 \text{ V} + 4.5 \text{ V} (=9.0 \text{ V})$	B1 B1	accept resistors in series (so V's add); i.e recognise that at 0.6 A each component has 4.5 V across it.
		(ii)2	add currents so at 3.0 V have $0.2 \text{ A} + 0.4 \text{ A} = 0.6 \text{ A}$	B1 B1	accept attempt to add currents for 1 mark (i.e. method mark)
		(iii)	thermistor heats up/temperature increases resistance (of thermistor/circuit) decreases (so current rises) temperature/resistance becomes constant (after 2 s) because thermal equilibrium reached	B1 B1 B1 B1	max 3 marks accept thermal energy frees more charge carriers/AW accept energy/power/heat in/generated = energy/power/heat out/lost
Total				15	

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	(i)	M1 A1	allow energy <u>divided by</u> charge
		(ii)	B1 B1	there will be 'lost' volts (across the cell when a current is drawn) or $V = E - Ir$ explained
	(b)	(i)	C1 A1	substitution needed to score mark allow 6 Ω
		(ii)	C1 A1	allow 2 Ω
	(c)	(i)1	C1 A1 B1	substitution needed to score mark 1080 allow 1 mark max for 0.3 or 18 allow C, kC, A s exception 0.3 A h or 18 A min scores 3 marks
		(i)2	C1 A1	ecf (c)(i)1 substitution needed to score mark 1296(1080) allow 1 mark for 1728 (using 1.6)
		(ii)	B1 B1 B1 B1	QWC must have link between observation and reason to score full marks accept r of cell increases causing fall in V or I
Total			17	

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	is a transfer of energy as a result of oscillations (of the source/medium/particles through which energy is travelling)	M1 A1	allow carries allow information accept without the transfer of the medium/particles/matter
	(b)	displacement/oscillation (of particles) is normal/perpendicular to direction of energy transfer in transverse wave displacement/oscillation (of particles) is parallel to direction of energy transfer in longitudinal wave	B1 B1	allow vibrations allow to direction of <u>wave</u> motion/propagation/velocity/travel NOT transverse wave can travel through a vacuum give max 1 mark for 2 similar poor definitions, e.g. direction of travel, waves oscillate, etc. (two such errors scores zero)
	(c) (i)	wavefronts/paths spread out after passing through a gap or around an obstacle/AW	B1	NOT wave changes direction
	(ii)	use a slit/hole/ barrier width of gap/position beyond barrier comparable to wavelength microphone/observer's ear suitably placed sound detected/heard outside 'geometrical shadow' region (showing diffraction)	B1 B1 B1 B1	accept doorway/end of wall accept position of detector beyond doorway N.B. good diagram can illustrate first 3 marking points allow 'hears sound' in suitable context only observation mark which is QWC mark must be in words 2 marks max for double slit experiment(1 st and 3 rd m.p.)
	(d) (i)	$v = f\lambda$ giving $340 = 1200 \times \lambda$ $\lambda = 0.28$ (m)	C1 A1	substitution needed to score mark POT error for using 1.2 kHz giving 280 m N.B. $\lambda = 0.3$ SF error (remember apply only once)
	(ii)	waves superpose/interfere at points along PQ (constructively and destructively) path difference from sources of $n\lambda$ for maximum/loud sound/intensity path difference of $(2n + 1)\lambda/2$ for minimum/quiet sound/intensity	B1 B1 B1	max 2/3 for writing phase difference is $n\lambda$ or path difference is 2π i.e. mixing path and phase consistently through answer allow waves arrive in phase ($0, 2\pi, 360^\circ$, etc) allow waves arrive in anti-phase ($\pi, 180^\circ$, etc) do not allow waves arrive out of phase or answers in terms of peaks and troughs for 2 nd and 3 rd marks
	(iii)	$a = \lambda D/x$ giving $a = 0.28 \times 3.0/0.50$ $a = 1.7$ m	C1 A1	ecf (d)(i) substitution needed to score mark
	(iv)	intensity of sound (at maxima) unchanged/AW <u>positions</u> of maxima and minima <u>reversed</u> /AW	B1 B1	allow volume or amplitude
Total			18	

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	energy is trapped in pockets/ where the shape or energy does not move along/energy is stored/AW there are nodes/positions of zero amplitude/motion there are positions where there is max. amplitude/antinodes different/adjacent points have different amplitudes/AW all points between nodes in phase/all points in adjacent $\lambda/2$'s in anti-phase/AW	B1	accept any two sensible but different features allow there are nodes and antinodes as 1 marking point penalise displacement for amplitude once only
			B1	
	(b)	incident wave is reflected (at the fixed end of the string) and the <u>reflected</u> wave (or <u>it</u>) <u>interferes/superposes</u> with the incident wave (to produce the stationary wave)	B1 B1	
	(c) (i)	points which are the same distance from the nodes will have the same amplitude so Y (has the same amplitude as X)	M1 A1	N.B. some will add Z stating it is the same distance from the node – these candidates can score the first mark
	(ii)	all points on the string oscillate with the same frequency so Y and Z (have the same f as X)	M1 A1	
	(iii)	all points in alternate segments of the string oscillate in phase/AW so Z (is in phase with X)	M1 A1	
Total			10	

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
6	(a)	(i)	gamma rays, u.v., visible/light, i.r., microwaves	B1	two out of five needed for mark
		(ii)	<i>similarity</i> : travel in a vacuum/same speed (in vacuum)/at c /transverse (wave)/can be polarised/created by accelerating charges/are oscillating electric and magnetic fields <i>difference</i> : different λ , f , (photon) energy	B1 B1	any one for mark NOT can be reflected/refracted/diffracted/interfere, etc. any one for mark
		(iii)	<u>wavelength</u> of X-rays is close to atomic spacing/AW or <u>wavelength</u> of radio waves many/million times the atomic separation <u>maximum/significant</u> diffraction occurs when radiation wavelength \sim spacing (between diffracting planes) within material	B1 B1	
	(b)	advantage produces vitamin D (in skin cells) disadvantage damage DNA/cause cancer/sunburn, etc.	B1 B1	allow any sensible use, e.g. sterilise equipment, forensic science, disco lighting, etc. NOT tanning, photosynthesis	
	(c)	(i)	$2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$	B1	
		(ii)	$E = hc/\lambda$ $= 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3.0 \times 10^8 / 2 \times 10^{-10}$ $= 9.9(5) \times 10^{-16}$ number = 1×10^9	C1 C1 A1 B1	Select equation and attempt to apply it ecf (c)(i) accept 1×10^{-15} , i.e 1 SF mark scored for 1×10^{-6} /value of E
	(d)	(i)	diode symbol all three components in series	B1 B1	allow LED symbol; basic requirement is triangle along wire direction with bar, with or without circle and line through ecf for diode symbol
		(ii)	maximum ammeter reading when aerials in line/parallel zero signal/current when aerials at 90° to each other at 180° same signal/ammeter reading as at 0° quoting $I = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$ to indicate variation through 180°	B1 B1 B1 B1	accept ammeter reading falls as aerial is rotated accept minimum allow full marks for answers in terms of only ammeter reading or signal strength max 3 out of 4 marking points
			Total	17	

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Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	(a)	(i)	photoelectric effect (experiment) or (discrete) counting of gamma rays or Compton effect	B1	NOT the gold leaf/ the zinc plate experiment, etc.
		(ii)	Young's slits (experiment)	B1	accept any interference/diffraction <u>experiment</u> , e.g. <u>using</u> a diffraction grating, a double slit <u>experiment</u> , etc.
	(b)	(i)	ϕ is the <u>minimum</u> energy required to release an electron from the <u>metal/surface</u>	B1	allow escape from
		(ii)	$KE_{\max} = hf - \phi$ or $hf = \phi + KE_{\max}$ the straight line equation is $y = mx + c$ (where m is the gradient and c the y-intercept) hence giving $c = (-) \phi$ and $m = h$	B1 M1 A1	can be copied from the data sheet
		(iii)1	$h = 32 \times 10^{-20} / 5 \times 10^{14}$ or $40 \times 10^{-20} / 6.25 \times 10^{14}$ or $20 \times 10^{-20} / 3 \times 10^{14}$ etc $= 6.4 \times 10^{-34}$ (J s)	M1 A1	any sensible attempt at gradient gains 1 mark check that answer is consistent with figures and not just quoted, e.g. 6.7 for third set of data above
		(iii)2	$8.75 \pm 0.25 \times 10^{14}$ (Hz)	B1	tolerance is to within the grid square N.B. SF applies i.e answer must be 9.0 NOT 9
		(iii)3	$\phi = 6.4 \times 10^{-34} \times 8.75 \times 10^{14}$ $= 5.6 \times 10^{-19}$ (J)	C1 A1	ecf (b)(iii)1,2 or ecf b(iii) 2 $\times 6.6(3) \times 10^{-34}$ ans = 1 x 2 ; 5.8×10^{-19} (J) if use $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}$ allow use of $\phi = hf - KE_{\max}$ at (15,40) for example
Total				11	

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