



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2025**

Double Award Science

Physics

Unit 7 Practical Skills

Booklet B

Higher Tier

[GDW78]

MONDAY 16 JUNE, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

General Marking Instructions

Introduction

Mark schemes are published to assist teachers and students in their preparation for examinations. Through the mark schemes teachers and students will be able to see what examiners are looking for in response to questions and exactly where the marks have been awarded. The publishing of the mark schemes may help to show that examiners are not concerned about finding out what a student does not know but rather with rewarding students for what they do know.

The Purpose of Mark Schemes

Examination papers are set and revised by teams of examiners and revisers appointed by the Council. The teams of examiners and revisers include experienced teachers who are familiar with the level and standards expected of students in schools and colleges.

The job of the examiners is to set the questions and the mark schemes; and the job of the revisers is to review the questions and mark schemes commenting on a large range of issues about which they must be satisfied before the question papers and mark schemes are finalised.

The questions and the mark schemes are developed in association with each other so that the issues of differentiation and positive achievement can be addressed right from the start. Mark schemes, therefore, are regarded as part of an integral process which begins with the setting of questions and ends with the marking of the examination.

The main purpose of the mark scheme is to provide a uniform basis for the marking process so that all the markers are following exactly the same instructions and making the same judgements in so far as this is possible. Before marking begins a standardising meeting is held where all the markers are briefed using the mark scheme and samples of the students' work in the form of scripts. Consideration is also given at this stage to any comments on the operational papers received from teachers and their organisations. During this meeting, and up to and including the end of the marking, there is provision for amendments to be made to the mark scheme. What is published represents this final form of the mark scheme.

It is important to recognise that in some cases there may well be other correct responses which are equally acceptable to those published: the mark scheme can only cover those responses which emerged in the examination. There may also be instances where certain judgements may have to be left to the experience of the examiner, for example, where there is no absolute correct response – all teachers will be familiar with making such judgements.

Where one response is required to gain a mark, candidates will not gain credit if a correct response is given alongside one or more incorrect responses. This is referred to as listing.

1 (a) measuring cylinder
balance

initial volume (of water) **or** use an empty measuring cylinder/ensure Eureka can is full (overflowing)

final volume (of water) measure volume of displaced water (in measuring cylinder)

measuring cylinder reading taken at eye level/stone gently lowered/
reduce chance of water splashing out/read to bottom of meniscus

density = mass/volume

Band	Response	Mark
A	Candidates describe in detail at least five of the above points using good SPG. The form and style are of a high standard and specialised terms are used appropriately.	[5] — [6]
B	Candidates describe in detail three or four of the above points using satisfactory SPG. The form and style are of a satisfactory standard and they have made some use of specialised terms.	[3] — [4]
C	Candidates describe one or two of the above points. The SPG is limited. The form and style are of a limited standard and there is no use of specialist terms	[1] — [2]
D	Response not worthy of credit	[0]

[6]

- (b)** Correct order
gas
solid
liquid

[1]

[1]

[1]

[3]

9

2 (a) (i) Ray box

[1]

(ii) Normal marked with N

[1]

(iii) 65°

[1]

(iv) protractor

[1]

(v) angle of incidence = angle of reflection

[1]

(b) more reliable

[1]

(c) correct size

[1]

image distance = object distance

[1]

[2]

8

AVAILABLE
MARKS

			AVAILABLE MARKS
3	(a)	Scale at least half	[1]
		Label and unit correct	[1]
		at least 4 correct points [2] or 3 correct points [1]	[2]
		Best fit straight line drawn	[1] [5]
	(b)	Gradient = rise/run = resistance/length	[1]
		correct substitution (e.g. $\frac{7.0 - 0.0}{1.0 - 0.0}$)	[1]
		answer = 7	[1]
		Unit = ohm/metre or Ω/m	[1] [4]
4	(a)	(The point at which all) the weight of the object can be considered acting	[1]
	(b)	When the clockwise moments equal the anticlockwise moments (threshold)	[1]
		about any point/pivot	[1]
		then object is in equilibrium/balanced	[1] [3]
	(c) (i)	25 (N)	[1]
		Upwards	[1] [2]
	(ii)	$10 \times d = (20 - d) 15$ [1] + [1]	[2]
		$d = 12$ (cm)	[1] [3]
Total			9
			35