



Rewarding Learning

**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2019–2020**

**Single Award Science
Physics**

Unit 3
Higher Tier

[GSA32]

FRIDAY 8 NOVEMBER 2019, 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.

1	(a) (i) Orbital time	[1]	AVAILABLE MARKS
	(ii) Orbital speed	[1]	
	(b) Neptune	[1]	
	(c) Gravity	[1]	
	(d) (i) Weather forecasting/astronomy/communication	[1]	
	(ii) Moon	[1]	6
2	(a) Ultrasound is a frequency [1] higher than 20 kHz [1]	[2]	
	(b) (i) Particles vibrate [1] in the same direction as wave travel [1]	[2]	
	(ii) Transverse	[1]	
	(c) (i) 2	[1]	
	(ii) 6	[1]	
	(d) Energy	[1]	8

3 (a) Indicative content

- conduction
- convection
- radiation
- conduction through solid
- convections through liquid/gases
- hot liquids/gases rise
- shiny surfaces reflect
- foam padding insulates

Band	Response	Mark
A	Candidates must use appropriate specialist terms throughout to explain how the delivery bag keeps heat in food. (using at least 6 of the above points). They use good spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a high standard.	[5]–[6]
B	Candidates use some appropriate specialist terms to partially explain how the delivery bag keeps heat in food. (using 4 or 5 of the above points). They use satisfactory spelling, punctuation and grammar and the form and style are of a satisfactory standard.	[3]–[4]
C	Candidates explain how the delivery bag keeps heat in food. (using 1 to 3 of the above points). However these are not in a logical sequence. They use limited spelling, punctuation and grammar and they have made little use of specialist terms. The form and style are of a limited standard	[1]–[2]
D	Response not worthy of credit.	[0]

[6]

(b) (i) 35

[1]

(ii) Cavity wall insulation/appropriate description

[1]

8

4 (a) (i) Trucks

[1]

(ii) SUV belt use decreased in 2017/
trucks/vans decreased in 2016

[1]

(iii) Airbags/rigid cell/crumple zone

[1]

(b) (i) As driving time increases, % of accidents due to tiredness increases [1]
with a much larger increase after 6 hours/no change at the beginning [1]

[2]

(ii) Tiredness increases thinking and stopping distance [1]
But has no effect on braking distance [1]

[2]

7

AVAILABLE
MARKS

5	(a) (i) A = step up	[1]	AVAILABLE MARKS
	(ii) Increasing voltage/reduces current [1] reduces heat produced [1]	[2]	
	(b) 150×24 (3600) [1] conversion to kW/ $\times$ 21 pence [1] 75.6 p [1]	[3]	
6	(a) Friction/air resistance	[1]	6
	(b) 1000 [1] $1000 \div 600$ [1] 1.67 [1]	[3]	
	(c) Chemical [1] kinetic [1]	[2]	
7	(a) Electrons are negatively charged [1] repelled from negative/attracted to positive [1]	[2]	7
	(b) Length of wire increases [1] greater resistance [1] less current [1]	[3]	
	(c) Volume controls	[1]	
8	(d) 1–1.5 Ω	[1]	5
	(a) Diesel efficiency decreases, then increases [1] biodiesel efficiency increases [1]	[2]	
	(b) Biodiesel = substitute [1] Rapeseed = extender [1]	[2]	
	(c) More miles per gallon/cheaper to run	[1]	

9	(a)	Clearer image/more detail [1] Higher dose of radiation [1]	[2]	AVAILABLE MARKS
	(b)	(i) 10	[1]	
		(ii) Leave the room/lead apron	[1]	
	(c)	(i) Time taken for activity to fall to half its original value	[1]	
		(ii) 1.6 hours	[1]	
		(iii) To prevent damage to the body	[1]	7
	Total			60