



ASSESSMENT and
QUALIFICATIONS
ALLIANCE

Mark scheme January 2002

GCE

Physics B

Unit PHB2

NOTES

Letters are used to distinguish between different types of marks in the scheme.

M indicates OBLIGATORY METHOD MARK

This is usually awarded for the physical principles involved, or for a particular point in the argument or definition. It is followed by one or more accuracy marks which cannot be scored unless the M mark has already been scored.

C indicates COMPENSATION METHOD MARK

This is awarded for the correct method or physical principle. In this case the method can be seen or implied by a correct answer or other correct subsequent steps. In this way an answer might score full marks even if *some* working has been omitted.

A indicates ACCURACY MARK

These marks are awarded for correct calculation or further detail. They follow an M mark or a C mark.

B indicates INDEPENDENT MARK

This is a mark which is independent of M and C marks.

e.c.f. is used to indicate that marks can be awarded if an error has been carried forward. This is also referred to as a ‘transferred error’ or ‘consequential marking’.

Where a correct answer only (c.a.o.) is required, this means that the answer must be as in the Marking Scheme, including significant figures and units.

c.n.a.o. is used to indicate that the answer must be numerically correct but the unit is only penalised if it is the first error or omission in the section (see below).

Where an error carried forward (e.c.f.) is allowed by the Marking Scheme for an incorrect answer, e.c.f. must be written on the script if an error has been carried forward.

Only **one** unit penalty (u.p.) in **Section A** and **one** unit penalty in **Section B** of this paper.

Only **one** significant figure penalty (s.f.) in **Section A** and **one** significant figure penalty in **Section B** of this paper. Allow 2 or 3 s.f. unless otherwise stated.

Significant figure penalties include recurring figures and fractions for answers

Section A: 25 marks

1			
(a)	$v = f\lambda$ or 330/512 0.64(5)m	C1 A1	2
(b)	(i) very approximately size of doorway is same as λ of note	B1	1
	(ii) $\sin\theta = \lambda/b$ seen $\theta = \sin^{-1}(\text{answer to (a)}/0.81)$ or $\sin\theta = \text{ans to (a)}/0.81$ 52.7° / 52.8° / 52.2° / 53°	C1 C1 A1	3
2			
(a)	(i) mention of radioactivity/decay/nuclear radiation ever present/independent of source being in proximity/always there/cannot be eliminated	B1 B1	2
	(ii) radon/rocks/cosmic rays/nuclear fallout / medicine / space / sun	B1	1
(b)	A – activity/rate of decay λ - decay constant/probability of decay N – number of nuclei (radioactive atoms) present not number of isotopes/atoms/particles	B1 B1 B1	3
3			
(a)	source/scatterer/detector labelled	M1	
	vacuum (thin/gold/metal) foil	A1 A1	3
(b)	some backscattered ($>90^\circ$) $\Rightarrow \alpha$'s and nuclei both +ve few deflections/most pass through \therefore nuclei small	B1 B1	2
4			
(a)	wave speed is very much greater than source speed	B1	1
(b)	(i) substitution condone missing 0.5 10.9/11.0ms ⁻¹ condone 21.9 ms ⁻¹	C1 A1	2
	(ii) correct answer without power considered 2.5 x 10 ³ Hz	C1 A1	2
5			
	2 quarks down and anti-up $-1/3 + (-2/3) = -1$	M1 A1 A1	3

Section B: 50 marks

6

(a)	-1/3 → +2/3 -1 + 0	condone	B1	3	
	0 → 0 +1 -1	missed	B1		
	+1/3 → +1/3 + 0 + 0	zeros	B1		
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td> <p>allow +2/3 -1 ok allow +1 -1 ok not 1/3 ok</p> </td> </tr> </table>					<p>allow +2/3 -1 ok allow +1 -1 ok not 1/3 ok</p>
<p>allow +2/3 -1 ok allow +1 -1 ok not 1/3 ok</p>					
(b)	diagram of method based on range/absorption/deflection		B1	4	
	explanation of what is being done		B1		
	detector named		B1		
	differentiation of α,β and γ i.e. clearly β alone		B1		
	cloud chamber diagram		B1		
	sensible description of tracks of β's		B1		
	no other type of track present		B1		
	<i>max 3 (+2) for cloud chamber</i>				
	The use of physics terms is accurate, the answer is fluent/ well argued with few errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. The candidate must have scored at least 3 marks for physics to access this.		2		
	The use of physics terms is accurate, but the answer lacks coherence or the spelling, punctuation and grammar are poor. The candidate must have scored at least 2 marks for the physics to access this.		1		
	The use of physics terms is inaccurate, the answer is disjointed with significant errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar.		0		
			MAX		
			2		
(c)	(i)	1.24-1.26 x 10 ⁻¹³ J	B1	1	
	(ii)	energy is shared between electron and antineutrino total energy is constant/ range of β energies	B1 B1	2	
				Total mark 12	

7			
(a)	tension – newtonmeter	B2	
	or tension – from mass on balance	B1	
	and – multiply by g	B1	
	mass – balance/scales	B1	
	length – rule/tape/ruler	B1	4
(b)	frequency read from signal generator when standing wave produced/use of strobe etc.	B1	
	measure λ using several loops or full length of string	B1	
	node \rightarrow node/ each loop = $\lambda/2$	B1	
	use of $c = f\lambda$	B1	4
(c)	$\lambda = 0.40$ (m)	C1	
	$c = 60.8$ (ms^{-1}) e.c.f. from λ	C1	
	$T = 7.06$ (N)	C1	
	$\mu = 1.9(1) \times 10^{-3}$ (kg m^{-1}) c.a.o.	A1	
	$m = 2 \times \mu$ value (= 3.8×10^{-3} kg or equivalent unit) e.c.f. s.f.p. applied only at this answer	B1	5
			Total mark 13
8			
(a)	filament lamp/sun etc.	B1	1
(b)	(i) $d = 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ m	C1	
	use of $\lambda = d \sin \theta$ or substituted values	C1	
	$\theta_1 = 0.286^\circ / 0.29^\circ$	A1	3
	(ii) $\Delta \theta = 0.115^\circ$ (c.a.o.)	B1	1
	(iii) width = 4.0×10^{-3} m or 3.9×10^{-3} m (e.c.f. for $2 \times \sin$ (b(ii)) or $2 \times \tan$ (b(ii)); allow 1 s.f.)	B1	1
(c)	lower intensity	C1	
	because energy spreads	C1	
	use or statement of inverse square law	C1	
	ratio 0.16 or falls by factor of 6.25 c.a.o.	A1	4
			Total mark 10

9

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|--|-------|
| (a) | (i) | continuously (continually) varying (changing) | B1 | |
| | | quantity/voltage/amplitude
mention of frequency
range of frequencies or highest f - lowest f | M1
A1 | 3 |
| (a) | (ii) | human hearing 20 Hz – 15-20 kHz (or range 15-20 kHz) | B1 | |
| | | telephone bandwidth much smaller
full bandwidth not needed for acceptable communication | B1
B1 | 3 |
| (b) | (i) | $f = 1/T$
1250 Hz | C1
A1 | 2 |
| | | (ii) | 2 x (b)(i) answer (e.c.f.)
allow 2500 Hz but otherwise s.f.p. | B1 |
| (b) | (iii) | capacity of transmission medium usually much greater than that
needed for single signal/ spare capacity | B1
B1 | |
| | | digital or sampled signals used
each signal broken into a fixed chunks (of data)
sent sequentially
each signal recompiled
need for synchronisation | B1
B1
B1
B1 | max 4 |

The use of physics terms is accurate, the answer is fluent/ well argued with few errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. The candidate must have scored at least 3 marks for physics to access this. **2**

The use of physics terms is accurate, but the answer lacks coherence or the spelling, punctuation and grammar are poor. The candidate must have scored at least 2 marks for the physics to access this. **1**

The use of physics terms is inaccurate, the answer is disjointed with significant errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. **0**

MAX
2

Total
mark 15