

GCSE Science A Physics 1 Foundation Tier Physics 1F

SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME Version 1.0

Quality of Written Communication and levels marking

In Question 11(d) candidates are required to produce extended written material in English, and will be assessed on the quality of their written communication as well as the standard of the scientific response.

Candidates will be required to:

- use good English
- organise information clearly
- use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

The following general criteria should be used to assign marks to a level:

Level 1: basic

- Knowledge of basic information
- Simple understanding
- The answer is poorly organised, with almost no specialist terms and their use demonstrating a general lack of understanding of their meaning, little or no detail
- The spelling, punctuation and grammar are very weak.

Level 2: clear

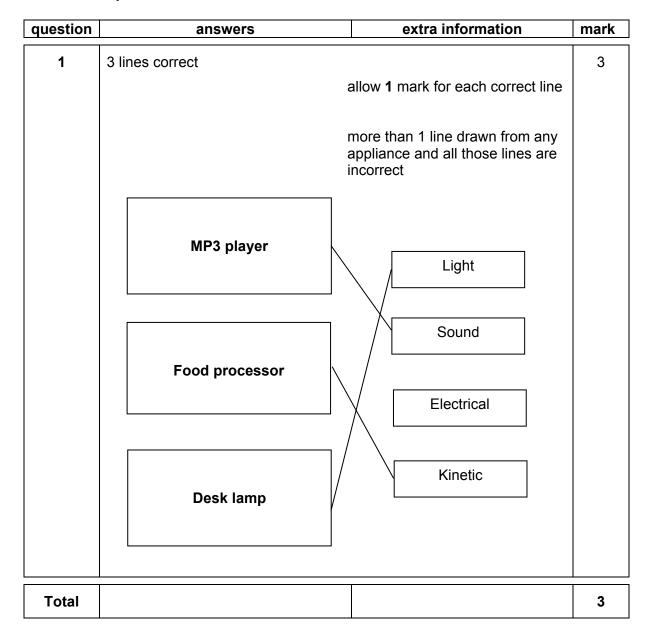
- Knowledge of accurate information
- Clear understanding
- The answer has some structure and organisation, use of specialist terms has been attempted but not always accurately, some detail is given
- There is reasonable accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar, although there may still be some errors.

Level 3: detailed

- Knowledge of accurate information appropriately contextualised
- Detailed understanding, supported by relevant evidence and examples
- Answer is coherent and in an organised, logical sequence, containing a wide range of appropriate or relevant specialist terms used accurately.
- The answer shows almost faultless spelling, punctuation and grammar.

In order to attain a mark within a certain level, **both** the science **and** the QWC must be of a standard appropriate to that level.

COMPONENT NAME: GCSE Science A Physics 1F



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STATUS: Specimen V1.0

question	answers	extra information	mark
2(a)	boiler generator		1 1
2(b)	0.3 or 30%	allow 1 mark for substitution of 2 correct values taken from the Sankey diagram into correct equation	2
2(c)	decrease		1
2(d)	any named biofuel eg wood, ethanol, straw		1
2(e)	(nuclear) fission		1
Total			7

COMPONENT NUMBER: PH1FP

COMPONENT NAME: GCSE Science A Physics 1F

question	answers	extra information	mark
3(a)	solid		1
3(b)	gas		1
3(c)	solid		1
Total			3

COMPONENT NAME: GCSE Science A Physics 1F

question	answers	extra information	mark
4(a)	b	correct order only	1
	С		1
4(b)	mirror opposite road junction mirror facing correct way, angle correct	judged by eye	1
Total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
5(a)(i)	oscillation	correct order only	1
	direction		1
5(a)(ii)	sound		1
5(b)	1.6	allow 1 mark for correct substitution into correct equation ie 2 x 0.8	2
5(c)	as the wavelength increases so does the wave speed		1
	extra information eg wave speed increases faster between 0–40 m than between 100–140 m		1
	or		
	not in proportion		
Total			7

COMPONENT NAME: GCSE Science A Physics 1F

question	answers	extra information	mark
6(a)(i)	red-shift		1
6(a)(ii)	expanding		1
6(b)	С		1
	it is furthest from the Earth or it is furthest away or it has the largest red-shift or it is moving (away) the fastest	only score if C is chosen	1
Total			4

question	answers extra information		
7(a)	48	allow 1 mark for calculating energy as 3.2 kWh	2
7(b)	largest power <u>and</u> longest time to run		1
Total			3

COMPONENT NAME: GCSE Science A Physics 1F

question	answers	extra information	mark
8(a)	1		1
8(b)	3 and 4		1
	or		
	1 and 2		
8(c)	U-values for the 20 mm windows are the same or higher than those for the 16 mm windows		1
	therefore the 20 mm windows are no more energy efficient than 16 mm windows	accept so the 16 mm windows are as energy efficient as 20 mm windows	1
8(d)	1 and 2	must have both and no other	1
8(e)	Type B glass transmits less infrared than Type A glass	accept radiation / heat for infrared accept Type B glass absorbs more infrared than Type A glass	1
	and as infrared has a heating effect the conservatory will remain cooler		1
Total			7

COMPONENT NAME: GCSE Science A Physics 1F

question	answers	extra information	mark
9(a)	energy needed to produce evaporation comes from the body therefore this stops the body temperature rising		1
9(b)	the silver space blanket reflects energy back to the runner and this reduces the energy transferred from the body by radiation	accept heat for energy	1
Total			4

question	answers	extra information	mark
10(a)(i)	to compare mobile phone usage between the two groups		1
10(a)(ii)	enough data to indicate relationships		1
	or reduce effect of anomalous data		
10(b)(i)	ethical		1
10(b)(ii)	research may be biased (in favour of companies)		1
	negative effects on health may not get published	accept negative effects on health may be played down	1
10(b)(iii)	it allows people to easily identify lower risk phones		1
	and this allows people to make a more informed choice	accept and this allows a comparison to be made	1
Total			7

COMPONENT NAME: GCSE Science A Physics 1F

STATUS: Specimen V1.0

question	answers	extra information	mark
11(a)	because black is a good absorber of radiation		1
	there will be a faster transfer of energy	allow the temperature of the water rises faster	1
11(b)	16 800 000	allow 1 mark for substitution into correct equation ie 100 x 4200 x 40	2
11(c)	7	allow ecf from part (b)	1

Question 11 continues on the next page . . .

COMPONENT NAME: GCSE Science A Physics 1F

Level 1 (1-2 marks)

STATUS: Specimen V1.0

11(d)

0 marks

disadvantages

countries

Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information on page 2.

Level 2 (3-4 marks)

Level 3 (5-6 marks)

accept unreliable energy source

	1		1	
No relevant content.	There is a brief description of the advantages and disadvantages of using solar energy to heat the water rather than using an electric immersion heater, including either advantages or disadvantages from the examples below.	of some advantage disadvan using sol heat the than using immersion with at leadvantage	ges and tages of ar energy to water rather og an electric on heater, ast one ge and one tage from the	There is a clear, balanced and detailed description of the advantages and disadvantages of using solar energy to heat the water rather than using an electric immersion heater, with a minimum of two advantages and two disadvantages from the examples below.
examples of th	e points made in the res	ponse	extra inform	ation
 a renewable energy source energy is free does not pollute the atmosphere no fuel is burnt energy can be stored (in the water) 			accept specif gases	ic examples of polluting

Total	11
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only available in daylight hours

insufficient hours of sunlight in some

average low intensity in some countries

availability fluctuates