## edexcel

Mark Scheme (Results)

## Summer 2016

## Pearson Edexcel International GCSE in Physics (4PH0) Paper 2P

Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 Certificate in Physics (KPHO) Paper 2P

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## General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

| Question <br> number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1 (a) | A - alpha particle; |  | 1 |
| (b) | A - alpha particle; |  | 1 |
| (c) | B - $50 \mathrm{~cm} ;$ |  | 1 |
| (d) | D - the proton number increases by 1; |  | 1 |

Total 4 marks


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Question number \& Answer \& Notes \& Marks \\
\hline 3 (a) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
MP1. pitch is frequency; \\
MP2. any one of: \\
- whether sound/note sounds high or low; \\
- high sound has high frequency ORA;
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
allow \\
'it' for pitch \\
ignore references to amplitude, wavelength \\
allow \\
vibrates more often / with \\
shorter time period \\
'high pitch has high frequency' ORA gains 2 marks
\end{tabular} \& 2 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
(b) \\
(i) \\
(ii)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
ruler / measuring tape; oscilloscope / mobile phone app / data logger / (guitar) tuner; \\
dependent - frequency / pitch; independent - length (of pipe);
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
ignore \\
microphone \\
frequency meter \\
frequency gauge \\
frequency counter
\end{tabular} \& 2

2 <br>

\hline (c) \& | any three of: |
| :--- |
| MP1. repeat AND average the readings; |
| MP2. (measure a) larger range of values; |
| MP3. (measure some) intermediate values; |
| MP4. improved precision of a named variable / instrument; |
| MP5. control a named variable (e.g. temperature); |
| MP6. plot a graph of frequency and length; |
| MP7. deal with anomalies; | \& | accept 'measure more values' for 1 mark if NEITHER MP2 nor MP3 awarded |
| :--- |
| e.g. 'use a cm ruler', 'measure frequency in mHz etc. |
| ignore references to accuracy allow 'blow with controlled apparatus' allow 'plot a graph of the results' allow 'identify anomalies' | \& 3 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{equation*} 4 \quad(\mathrm{a}) \tag{i} \end{equation*}$ <br> (ii) | arrows on two or more \{ lines from N to S and/or clockwise on loops around wire\}; <br> horizontal arrow (by eye); <br> pointing to the left; | accept arrows beside lines showing correct directions <br> reject contradicting arrows (i.e. one correct and one incorrect) <br> accept <br> - arrow not passing through wire <br> - unlabelled arrow if clear DOP | 1 |
| (b) | EITHER: <br> Uniform field drawn <br> MP1. single straight line drawn perpendicular to and between poles; <br> MP2. additional straight lines drawn either side that are parallel and evenly spaced (by eye); <br> OR <br> Non-uniform field drawn <br> MP1. central straight line(s) drawn perpendicular to and between poles; <br> MP2. correctly curved lines drawn either side of the centre and drawn symmetrically (by eye); | Lines can start/end at faces or edges of poles <br> ignore all arrows on lines | 2 |


| (c) | MP1. place compass around magnet and note / mark its direction; <br> MP2. place compass in new position and note / mark its direction again; <br> MP3. directions linked together to find a field line / pattern; | ignore references to iron filings <br> award marks if clear in diagram <br> if contradiction between words and diagram, go by the diagram <br> allow use of additional compass(es) | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Total 8 marks

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Question number \& Answer \& Notes \& Marks \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
5 (a) \\
(ii) \\
(iii)
\end{tabular} \& ```
work done = force }\times\mathrm{ distance (moved);
substitution;
evaluation;
e.g. (work =) 140 x 39
5500 (J)
same answer as 5(a)(ii)
``` \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Accept correct symbols e.g.
\[
\begin{aligned}
\& W=F \times d \\
\& W=F \times s
\end{aligned}
\] \\
5460 \\
allow 'the same'
\end{tabular} \& 1
2

1 <br>

\hline | (b) (i) |
| :--- |
| (ii) |
| (iii) | \& | X in line with the weight arrow and vertically between the tail of the arrow and the top of the wheelbarrow (not including the logs); |
| :--- |
| moment $=$ force $\times$ (perpendicular) distance (from pivot); |
| principle of moments (stated or implied); total distance hand to pivot calculated; |
| substitution showing either correct moment (or both); |
| final rearrangement and evaluation; |
| e.g. (total) clockwise (moment) $=$ (total) anticlockwise (moment) $($ distance $)=0.6+0.8=1.4 \mathrm{~m}$ |
| $470 \times 0.6=\mathrm{F} \times 1.4$ $F=470 \times 0.6 / 1.4=200(N)$ | \& | judge alignment with weight arrow by eye |
| :--- |
| condone |
| $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{d}$ |
| $M=F \times s$ |
| accept 1.4 or $0.6+0.8$ seen in working accept 282 seen in working |
| allow 201, 201.43 |
| 350, 352, 353, |
| 352.5 gets 2 marks | \& 1 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Total 10 marks

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 (a) <br> (i) <br> (ii) | $\text { momentum }=\text { mass } \times \text { velocity; }$ <br> substitution; evaluation; e.g. $\begin{aligned} & (\mathrm{p}=) 0.50 \times 3.1 \\ & (\mathrm{p}=) 1.6(\mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}) \end{aligned}$ | words or correct symbols $p=m \times v$ reject M for momentum <br> ignore - signs <br> allow 1.55 <br> 1 mark max for 1.5 | 2 |
| (iii) | substitution into correct equation; <br> evaluation; <br> e.g. $\begin{aligned} & F=1.55(-0) \div 0.070 \\ & (F=) 22(N) \end{aligned}$ | no mark for equation as given in paper allow ECF from (ii) ignore - signs <br> allow $F$ in range 2223 (N) inclusive <br> allow method using $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{ma}$. | 2 |
| (b) | any two of: <br> MP1. (forces) equal; <br> MP2. (forces) opposite OR up and down; <br> MP3. mention of Newton's third law; | ignore references to balanced forces <br> 'every action has an equal and opposite reaction' scores 2 marks | 2 |
| (c) | any two of: <br> MP1. pressure is force / area; <br> MP2. forces (on wood and hammer) are equal; <br> MP3. smaller area of nail is in contact with wood / ORA; | allow pressure is inversely proportional to area <br> award if clear which end of the nail has the smaller area | 2 |

Total 9 marks

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 (a) | idea of transfer of electrons; <br> due to friction (between floor and shoes/wheels); | reject if positive electrons seen allow 'rubbing' for friction 'electrons are rubbed off' only scores 1 mark. | 2 |
| (b) <br> (i) <br> (ii) | ```charge = current }\times\mathrm{ time; substitution and rearrangement; evaluation; unit; e.g. (I =) 0.0017 \div0.075 (I = ) 0.023 A``` | words or correct symbols e.g. $Q=1 \times t$ <br> -1 for POT error A or mA mark independently <br> $0.02,0.0227$ etc. condone 0.022, 0.0226 etc. <br> 23 mA gets 3 marks | 1 3 |
| (c) | any three of: <br> MP1. metal button is a conductor (to earth); <br> MP2. idea of there being a voltage / p.d. between man and button/earth; <br> MP3. idea of \{discharge / movement / flow / transfer\} of electrons; <br> MP4. current in man's body; | allow 'metal conducts electricity' <br> allow charge for electrons condone transfer of positive charge <br> award 1 mark for idea that shock was from static electricity if no other mark awarded | 3 |

Total 9 marks

| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 (a) | any four of: <br> MP1. (due to) convection; <br> MP2. (heated) air expands OR molecules move apart; <br> MP3. (heated) air becomes less dense; <br> MP4. hot / less dense air rises; <br> MP5. idea that air entering from outside is cool(er); <br> MP6. (above the cooling tower) air cools and \{ contracts / becomes more dense\}; <br> MP7. cool/denser air falls (outside the cooling tower); <br> MP8. process (of convection) is repeated / continuous; <br> e.g. (diagram for MP4, MP5, MP7 and MP8) | allow particles for molecules <br> reject 'molecules expand' reject 'molecules become less dense' | 4 |
| (b) | any three of: <br> MP1. temperature proportional to (average kinetic) energy; <br> MP2. idea that particles leave the surface / escape the liquid / turn into a gas; <br> MP3. highest energy particles leave the liquid; <br> MP4. idea that (average kinetic) energy of (remaining particles in) liquid is reduced; | allow idea that gas particles have higher (average kinetic) energy / speed than particles in liquid; <br> allow (average) speed of particles in liquid reduced | 3 |

Total 7 marks

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