

Level 3 Certificate/Extended Certificate APPLIED SCIENCE ASC1/P

Unit 1 Key Concepts in Science

Section C – Physics

Mark scheme

June 2019

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Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Level of response marking instructions

Level of response mark schemes are broken down into levels, each of which has a descriptor. The descriptor for the level shows the average performance for the level. There are marks in each level.

Before you apply the mark scheme to a student's answer read through the answer and annotate it (as instructed) to show the qualities that are being looked for. You can then apply the mark scheme.

Step 1 Determine a level

Start at the lowest level of the mark scheme and use it as a ladder to see whether the answer meets the descriptor for that level. The descriptor for the level indicates the different qualities that might be seen in the student's answer for that level. If it meets the lowest level then go to the next one and decide if it meets this level, and so on, until you have a match between the level descriptor and the answer. With practice and familiarity you will find that for better answers you will be able to quickly skip through the lower levels of the mark scheme.

When assigning a level you should look at the overall quality of the answer and not look to pick holes in small and specific parts of the answer where the student has not performed quite as well as the rest. If the answer covers different aspects of different levels of the mark scheme you should use a best fit approach for defining the level and then use the variability of the response to help decide the mark within the level, ie if the response is predominantly level 3 with a small amount of level 4 material it would be placed in level 3 but be awarded a mark near the top of the level because of the level 4 content.

Step 2 Determine a mark

Once you have assigned a level you need to decide on the mark. The descriptors on how to allocate marks can help with this. The exemplar materials used during standardisation will help. There will be an answer in the standardising materials which will correspond with each level of the mark scheme. This answer will have been awarded a mark by the Lead Examiner. You can compare the student's answer with the example to determine if it is the same standard, better or worse than the example. You can then use this to allocate a mark for the answer based on the Lead Examiner's mark on the example.

You may well need to read back through the answer as you apply the mark scheme to clarify points and assure yourself that the level and the mark are appropriate.

Indicative content in the mark scheme is provided as a guide for examiners. It is not intended to be exhaustive and you must credit other valid points. Students do not have to cover all of the points mentioned in the Indicative content to reach the highest level of the mark scheme.

An answer which contains nothing of relevance to the question must be awarded no marks.

Question	Answers	Additional comments	Mark	AO	ID
01.1	any three from: chemical energy (store of the battery decreases)	ignore ref to heat and sound	3 max	AO1	E
	 (and this energy is transferred to) electrical energy (to) kinetic energy (of the motor/marble) 	allow this energy is transferred by the electric current allow to make the motor move			
	(which is transferred to) gravitational potential energy (of the marble)	ignore ref to marble moving down the track			
01.2	(P = IV = 1.50 × 0.20 =) 0.3(0) (W)		1	AO2	E
01.3 (mark with 01.4 and 01.5)	(E = P × t = 0.30 × 4.50 =) 1.35 (J)	allow ecf from 01.2 allow 1.4 (J)	1	AO2	E
01.4	0.015 × 9.8 × 0.30		1	AO2	Е
(mark with 01.3 and 01.5)	= 0.044(1) (J)	an answer of 0.044(1) scores 2 marks.	1	AO2	
01.5 (mark with 01.3 and 01.4)	$\frac{0.044}{1.35} = 0.033$	an answer of 0.033 scores 2 marks an answer of 0.032 scores 1 mark allow ecf from 1.3 and 1.4 allow 0.0326 / 0.0327 or 3.26 / 3.27 / 3.3 <u>%</u>	1	AO2 AO2	E

Question	Answers	Additional comments	Mark	AO	
01.6	less energy / power is wasted or more useful energy / power output	ignore ref to cost allow 'so the battery lasts longer' do not accept no energy is wasted	1	AO1	E
01.7	inertia		1	AO1	A

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Total		11

Question	Answers	Additional comments	Mark	AO	
02.1	$\frac{1}{2}$ × 3×10 ⁵ × 12 ²		1	AO2	Е
	$= 22 \times 10^{6}$	an answer of: 22 × 10^6 scores 2 marks	1	AO2	
	or				
	22 000 000	allow 21.6 × 10 ⁶ or 21 600 000 for 2 marks			
		allow 22 <u>MJ</u> for 2 marks			

Advantage any one from: 1 AO1 • no fuel costs or no fuel used 1 AO1 • no CO2 / no greenhouse gases 1 AO1 • it is renewable 1 AO1 Disadvantage any one from: • wind is unreliable / unpredictable ignore takes up space unqualified 1 AO1 • visual pollution • noise pollution • adager to birds • hazard to ships • expensive to build / high start- up costs allow low energy density I I	02.2		ignore cost unqualified			Е
no fuel used no CO2 / no greenhouse gases it is renewable 1 Disadvantage any one from: any one from: ignore takes up space unqualified wind is unreliable / unpredictable visual pollution noise pollution hazard to ships expensive to build / high start- up costs need many wind turbines to produce same amount of allow low energy density		Advantage any one from: • no fuel costs or		1	AO1	
 no CO₂ / no greenhouse gases it is renewable Disadvantage any one from: wind is unreliable / unpredictable visual pollution noise pollution danger to birds hazard to ships expensive to build / high start- up costs need many wind turbines to produce same amount of electricity as fossil fuel power stations 		no fuel used				
Disadvantage any one from: ignore takes up space unqualified 1 AO1 wind is unreliable / unpredictable ignore takes up space unqualified 1 Image: AO1 visual pollution noise pollution allow low energy density Image: AO1 ignore takes up space unqualified Image: AO1 Image: AO1 unpredictable visual pollution Image: AO1 ignore takes up space unqualified Image: AO1 ignore tak		 no CO₂ / no greenhouse gases it is renewable 				
Disadvantage any one from: ignore takes up space unqualified • wind is unreliable / unpredictable ignore takes up space unqualified • visual pollution noise pollution • noise pollution danger to birds • hazard to ships expensive to build / high start- up costs • need many wind turbines to produce same amount of electricity as fossil fuel power stations allow low energy density				1	AO1	
 need many wind turbines to produce same amount of electricity as fossil fuel power stations allow low energy density 		 Disadvantage any one from: wind is unreliable / unpredictable visual pollution noise pollution danger to birds hazard to ships expensive to build / high start- une content 	ignore takes up space unqualified			
		 up costs need many wind turbines to produce same amount of electricity as fossil fuel power stations 	allow low energy density			
		Γ				

02.3	all points correct (plotted to within $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ grid square)		1	AO2	Е
	best fit line (curve) drawn	allow a suitable best fit line from incorrect points ignore curve drawn before 10m	1	AO2	

02.4	as length of turbine blade increases, power (output) increases	allow positive correlation between length and power ignore directly proportional	1	AO3	E
	power (output) is proportional to length of turbine squared	allow answers which refer to doubling / tripling of turbine length for 2nd mark (eg as length doubles, power is 4x; as length triples, power is 9x) allow as length increases the gradient / rate increases	1	AO3	
	correct use of at least two pairs of values		1	AO3	

Total		9	
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