Energy and Voltage in circuits

Mark Scheme 2

Level	IGCSE(9-1)
Subject	Physics
Exam Board	Edexcel IGCSE
Module	Double Award (Paper 1P)
Topic	Electricity
Sub-Topic	Energy and Voltage in circuits
Booklet	Mark Scheme 2

Time Allowed: 59 minutes

Score: /49

Percentage: /100

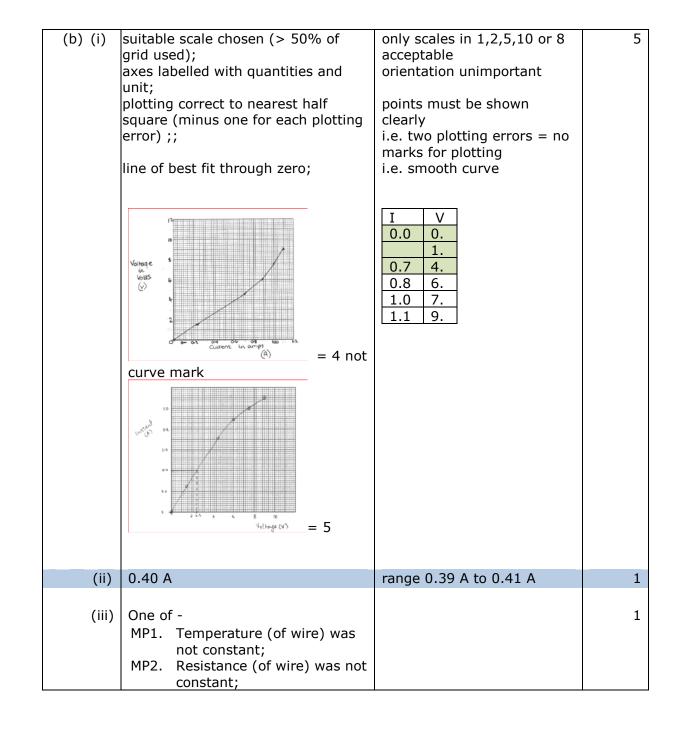
Grade Boundaries:

A*	А	В	С	D	Е	U
>85%	775%	70%	60%	55%	50%	<50%

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 (a) (i)	Reference to a (magnetic) field / flux / field lines; Which changes in the coil / cuts the coil ORA;	MUST refer to relative motion between coil / wire and (magnetic) <u>field</u> – references to moving magnet insufficient (and repeat of stem) 'wire cuts (magnetic) field' = 2 marks	2
		wire cuts (magnetic) field = 2 marks	
(ii)	Faster/more energetic movement (shaking);	ACCEPT More <u>turns</u> on the coil (not bigger coil);	1
		ACCEPT Stronger magnet / magnetic field (not bigger magnet);	
		REJECT 'more coils' / 'more loops' REJECT 'add another magnet'	
(b) (i)	C (there is a current in the circuit)		1
(ii)	LED wastes less energy / produces less heat (than a filament lamp); ORA Useful energy output ÷ total energy input is larger for the LED / useful output is closer to total (energy) input; ORA		2

Total 6 Marks

Questio			
n	Answer	Notes	Marks
number			
2(a)	any 3 mistakes identified from	allow RA for any MP	3
	MP1. cells are connected with wrong polarity;		
	MP2. ammeter is connected in parallel (with wire);	allow idea that meters should be swapped for two	
	MP3. voltmeter is connected in series (with wire);	marks (MP2 and MP3)	
	MP4. circuit has not got a switch;		



Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 (b) (iv)	Any four of -	ignore all details about the circuit already given	4
	MP1. instrument to measure temperature;		
	MP2. means to maintain constant temperature (of wire);	e.g. water bath, switch off and allow wire to cool	
	MP3. use of $V = IR$;	VaI	
	MP4. idea of repeating / averaging (at same temperature);	obtain a range of values (of V, I)	
	MP5. idea of additional (interpolated) points;		
	MP6. use linear part of the graph;	Allow reference to candidate's graph, e.g. current below 0.6 A	
	MP7. use of gradient;	Orientation unimportant	

Total 14 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a) (i)	any two ideas from:- MP1. voltage / current is induced; MP2. (because) field in coil is changing / field (lines) cut; MP3. current/voltage changes direction when magnet does; MP4. magnet slows down causing decrease in amplitude;	allow voltage for amplitude	2
(ii)	Either of - (voltage/current) changes direction; Positive <u>and</u> negative (voltage/current);	Ignore "wave"	1
(iii)	any two of - MP1. direction of magnet changes; MP2. amount of field (lines) cut changes / rate of flux cutting; MP3. direction of flux cutting changes; MP4. speed of magnet changes / slows down; MP5. as movement diminishes, so does voltage;		2
(b)	Any three of - MP1. Alternating trace that diminishes; MP2. Amplitude is larger; MP3. Frequency is lower;		3

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a) (i) (ii)	Current - 2(.0) (A); Voltage - 12(.0) (V); Using E = V x I x t (formula given on sheet) Time conversion; Substitution; Answer; e. 20 minutes = 20 x 60 seconds = 1200 seconds E = 12 x 2 x 1200 28 800 (J)	ecf from a i If time conversion not done / incorrect then ALLOW E = V x I x 20 with subs of V and I for 1 mark ALTERNATIVE APPROACH (using power) Calculate power of heater = V x I; Calculate 30000 ÷ (20 x 60); to show comparability;	1 1 1 1

Question number	Answer		Marks
4 (b) (i)	Efficiency = useful energy output / total energy input;		1
(ii)	Substitution into correct equation; Calculation; e.	ALLOW values calculated using their answer to (a) (ii) e.g 2 000 / 28 800 = 0.76	1 1
	22 000 / 30 000 = 0.73	ALLOW percentages	
(iii)	Calculation of useful energy doesn't allow for energy lost;		1
(iv) (c) (i)	Insulate the block (to reduce energy loss); Energy raising temperature of the <u>heater</u> / Time for energy to transfer between heater and thermometer;		1
(ii)	Heat transfers through block by <u>conduction</u> ; input (energy) greater than output (energy);		1
(iii)	ANY TWO of Energy lost to surroundings; by radiation; at higher rate; most of the heat supplied is lost / energy input and output nearly equal;		2
		Total	10

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a) (i)			1
(ii)	В		1
(b) (i)	С		1
(ii)	nearest above (DOP)		1
(iii)	Comment on device – (plastic) insulator / does not conduct; Comment on user - no risk of shock / electrocution;	(double) insulated / no current (through) / cannot become live No electricity reaches user / person cannot touch live parts	1 1