



Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2021

Pearson Edexcel International GCSE
In Physics (4PH1) Paper 2PR

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 (a)	(i) B – QR; A is not correct as the substance is a solid C is not correct as the substance is a liquid D is not correct as the substance is boiling		1
	(ii) A – PQ; B is not correct as the substance is part solid, part liquid C is not correct as the substance is a liquid D is not correct as the substance is boiling		1
	(iii) any irregular , spaced out collection of particles;		1
	(iv) D – they move quickly and randomly; A is not correct as this is how particles in a solid move B is not correct as only particles at 0 K can theoretically be stationary C is not correct as this is how particles in a liquid move		1
(b)	(i) thermometer;	allow temperature sensor, temperature probe	1
	(ii) 80 (°C);		1
(c)	temperature difference = 27 (°C); substitution; evaluation; e.g. $\Delta T = 37 - 10 = 27 \text{ (°C)}$ energy = $1.2 \times 840 \times 27$ (energy =) 27 000 (J)	allow ECF from incorrect temperature difference 37296, 10080 = 2 marks allow 27216, 27220, 27200	3

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2	(a) (i)	centre of gravity / centre of mass;	1
	(ii)	balance / newtonmeter;	1
	(b) (i)	moment = force $\times$ (perpendicular) distance;	1
	(ii)	substitution;	1
		e.g. $0.68 \times 4.3 (= 2.924 \text{ N cm})$	
	(iii)	idea that anti-clockwise moment = clockwise moment; rearrangement; evaluation;	3
		e.g. $2.9 = F \times 11$ $F = 2.9 / 11$ $(F =) 0.26 \text{ (N)}$	
		allow standard symbols and rearrangements e.g. moment = $F \times d$ ignore m for moment	
		stated or implied by working allow ECF from (ii)	
		allow 0.2636...- 0.2658... allow 0.27 condone 0.263	

(Total for Question 2 = 6 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	(to the) left; (because) repulsion (due to like magnetic poles);	allow towards A, away from B ignore backwards reject if mention of charge	2
(b) (i)	0.045 (kg m/s);	allow 'the same'	1
(ii)	momentum of B after collision = $0.045 - (-0.021)$; evaluation; e.g. $0.045 - -0.021$ (momentum $\Rightarrow$) 0.066 (kg m/s)	allow 0.024 for 1 mark allow $0.045 + 0.021$	2
(iii)	substitution into $F = \text{change in momentum} / \text{time taken}$; evaluation; e.g. $F = 0.066 / 0.19$ ($F \Rightarrow$) 0.35 (N)	allow ECF from (ii) use of 0.024 from (ii) gives 0.126... (N)	2
(iv)	(to the) right;	allow 0.347... (N) allow towards B, away from A	1

(Total for Question 3 = 8 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a) (i)	speed = frequency $\times$ wavelength;	allow standard symbols and rearrangements e.g. $v = f \times \lambda$	1
(ii)	determination of period; conversion from ms to s; evaluation of frequency; substitution into $v = f \times \lambda$; evaluation of speed; e.g. period = 4 squares period = $(4 \times 1 =) 4$ ms frequency $(= 1/4 \times 10^{-3}) = 250$ (Hz) speed = 1.4×250 speed = 350 (m/s)	allow ECF from incorrect frequency -1 for POT error $175, 700$ (m/s) = 3 marks allow 0.004 (s)	5
(b)	any five from: MP1. reference to reaction time; MP2. suggestion that light flash and sound may not be at the same time; MP3. idea that distance is too short (to give accurate value); MP4. idea that ruler is not appropriate to measure this distance; MP5. idea of mis-counting the number of ruler lengths; MP6. idea of zero error on ruler; MP7. idea of ruler not going in a straight line; MP8. idea of lack of repeats; MP9. idea that time of travel is too short to be measured by a human;	ignore descriptions of different experimental methods allow description of reaction time issues allow suggestion that trundle wheel/tape measure should be used allow ground not being level	5

(Total for Question 4 = 11 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a)	substitution into $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$; rearrangement; evaluation; e.g. $75^2 = (0^2 +) 2 \times 4.1 \times s$ $s = 5625 / 8.2$ $(s =) 690 \text{ (m)}$	allow alternative method of finding the time taken and then using average speed = distance/time 1371-1372 = 2 marks allow 686, 685.9756...	3
(b) (i)	any two from: MP1. idea of radiation that is always present / present everywhere; MP2. idea of no 'obvious' source; MP3. any valid source of background radiation given e.g. radon/rocks/cosmic rays/medical or military activity/the Sun etc.;		2
(ii)	any three from: MP1. idea that excessive exposure time can be harmful/increases risk; MP2. idea that dosage is higher (at maximum height); MP3. idea that increased risk of cancer; MP4. idea that there is less atmosphere to absorb cosmic radiation; MP5. cosmic rays/radiation is increased;	allow cell mutation for cancer	3

(Total for Question 5 = 8 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (a)	any two from: MP1. CMBR appears to be the same in all directions / is everywhere; MP2. (which) implies all parts of the Universe were in contact a long time ago; MP3. wavelength has increased (as the universe has expanded); MP4. Universe was (significantly) hotter long ago;	allow implication of idea of coming from single point allow red-shift of radiation allow frequency has decreased allow RA	2
(b)	change in wavelength = 78 (nm); substitution; rearrangement; evaluation; e.g. $(683 - 605 =) 78 \text{ (nm)}$ $78 / 605 = v / c$ $v = 3.0 \times 10^8 \times (78/605)$ $(v =) 3.9 \times 10^7 \text{ (m/s)}$	ignore units -1 for POT error use of incorrect source wavelength gives $3.4 \times 10^7 \text{ (m/s)} = 3$ marks allow $3.86... \times 10^7 \text{ (m/s)}$	4

(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
7 (a)	movement of electrons; bucket gains electrons;	scores both marks	2
(b)	(droplets in each stream are) like/same charge; (like charges) repel;	ignore attraction to bucket	2
(c) (i)	use of $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$; substitution; evaluation; e.g. $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $KE = \frac{1}{2} \times 6.2 \times 10^{-9} \times 3.8^2$ (KE =) 4.5×10^{-8} (J)	stated or implied by working -1 for POT error allow 4.4×10^{-8} , $4.47 \times 10^{-8} = 2$ marks allow 4.4764×10^{-8} (J)	3
(ii)	substitution into $Q = It$; rearrangement; evaluation; e.g. $1.1 \times 10^{-10} = \text{current} \times 9.2 \times 10^{-3}$ $\text{current} = 1.1 \times 10^{-10} / 9.2 \times 10^{-3}$ $\text{current} = 1.2 \times 10^{-8}$ (A)	stated or implied by working -1 for POT error allow $1.195... \times 10^{-8}$ (A)	3
(iii)	substitution into $E = QV$; conversion of kV to V; evaluation; e.g. $E = 1.1 \times 10^{-10} \times 1.7$ $1.7 \text{ kV} = 1700 \text{ V}$ (E =) 1.9×10^{-7} (J)	allow valid substitution into $E=VIt$ ignore units allow 1700 or $\times 1000$ seen anywhere in working -1 for POT error allow 1.87×10^{-7} (J), 1.88×10^{-7} (J), 1.8768×10^{-7} (J)	3

(Total for Question 7 = 13 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
8 (a)	any four from: MP1. idea that step-down means secondary voltage is less than primary voltage; MP2. current in (primary) coil produces magnetic field; MP3. the current is changing / has frequency of 50 Hz; MP4. causing a (changing) magnetic field in the core; MP5. the core strengthens the magnetic field; MP6. the secondary coil experiences a changing magnetic field; MP7. which induces a voltage in the secondary coil;	allow RA allow recognition that alternating current is used allow 'secondary is cut by (changing) field lines' allow current for voltage	4
(b) (i)	$(N_p/N_s) = (V_p/V_s)$;	allow any correct rearrangement allow "i(nput) and o(utput)" or "1 and 2" for "p(rietary) and s(econdary)" allow correct word equation ignore 'P' for 'N' condone 'T', 't' or 'n' for 'N' condone 'coils' for 'turns'	1
(ii)	substitution; rearrangement; evaluation; e.g. $(160/45) = 12/V_s$ $V_s = 12 / (160/45)$ $(V_s =) 3.4 \text{ (V)}$	allow 3.375 (V)	3

Total for Question 8 = 8 marks)