Question Number	Answer		Acceptable answers	Mark
1(a)	light → electrical – energy energy energy (1)	→chemical (1)	These answers must be in the correct order	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(b)(i)	350 (J)	400 – 50 (J)	(1)

Question Number	Answer		Acceptable answers	Mark
1(b)(ii)	Substitution $50 \div 400$ or $50 \times 100$ (%) 400	(1)		(2)
	Evaluation 13(%)	(1)	12.5(%), 0.125, 0.13 or 1/8 Give full marks for correct answer, no working	

Question Number	Answer		Acceptable answers	Mark
1(c)(i)	An explanation linking the following points:			(2)
	black	(1)		
	(because)			
	(good) absorber (of therma radiation) (1)	al	{absorbs / takes in} heat radiation	
			<b>ignore</b> references to: attract good emitter light dark / darker	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(c)(ii)	<ul> <li>an explanation linking any three of the following points: <ul> <li>(bag / water) absorbs {thermal energy / heat / radiation}</li> </ul> </li> <li>(bag / water) {radiates / emits} {thermal energy / heat / radiation} (1)</li> <li>more heat radiated at higher temperature (1)</li> <li>input and output are balanced (at steady temperature) (1)</li> </ul>	idea of energy input e.g. "sun heats the bag up" idea of energy output idea of more heat lost (to surroundings)at higher temperature	(3)
		"absorbing heat at same rate as radiating heat" (3) <b>ignore</b> (sun) light / rays	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(i)	Gamma/ γ (wave(s)/ ray(s)/radiation)	X-rays/ radiation	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(ii)	Any two from It fluoresces (1) UV (radiation) transfers/gives energy to ink/ink absorbs energy from UV (radiation) (1) (energy from UV is )(re- )radiated/(re)- emitted by ink at lower frequency/as (visible) light (1)	fluorescent Ink/it absorbs UV (light/radiation) Ignore UV is reflected as visible light Ignore luminous	(2)
	And at po to all the D	emits visible light	GCOH FROM

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b)	transposition $\lambda = v/f$ (1) substitution	Subst. and transform. either order 1 mark only can be scored for correct substitution after incorrect transposition.	
	$\lambda = 3 \times 10^8 / 7 \times 10^9 $ (1)	3 x 10 <sup>8</sup> /7 x10 <sup>9</sup> gains 2 marks	
	evaluation 0.043 (m) (1) Ignore any unit given by candidate	Accept any number of sig.figs. that rounds to 0.04 0.04, 0.0428 (m) (1)	
		Give full marks for correct answer with no working. 0.04 x any other power of 10 = 2 marks	<mark>(</mark> 3)

Questi		Indicative Content	Mark
Numbe	er		
QWC		A discussion including some of the following points Possible dangerous e-m radiations Microwaves Infrared Ultraviolet (UV) X-rays gamma rays Correctly linked to Internal heating of body cells (microwaves) Skin burns (infrared) Damages skin cells/sunburn (UV) Damages eyes (UV) Can cause skin cancer (UV) Can cause skin cancer (UV) Can cause cataracts (UV) Damage to cells inside the body(X-rays) Mutate/ kill cells in the body (gamma) Damages DNA (X-rays and gamma rays) Link to frequency As the frequency increases/wavelength decreases	
		As the frequency increases/wavelength decreases (microwave -> gamma) the waves become more	(6)
		penetrating and do more damage/danger as they have	(0)
		more energy.	
Leve I	0	No rewardable content	
1	1-2	<ul> <li>a limited description e.g. gives at least 2 correct radiat both to correct damage OR at least 2 correct radiations link to correct damage from one and idea that frequence damage OR just has link between higher frequency and damage/dangerous e.g. infrared burns your skin and X damage cells. OR X-rays have a higher frequency than and can cause cancer OR Higher frequencies cause mol cells.</li> <li>the answer communicates ideas using simple language limited scientific terminology</li> <li>spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited</li> </ul>	a named with by is linked to d more -rays can microwaves re damage to and uses
2	3 - 4	<ul> <li>a simple description e.g. gives most of the correct radia to correct damage, at least one with detail of the damage caused OR links two to detail of the damage, AND has frequency and energy/danger e.g. Microwaves are abs in body cells. UV can cause skin cancer and damages y rays and gamma rays can damage cells inside your boo and X-rays can penetrate deep into the body. Gamma damage as it has the highest frequency.</li> <li>the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriat</li> <li>spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some</li> </ul>	ations and links age that is a link between oorbed by water our eyes. X- dy OR Gamma does most the of clarity and ely
3	5 - 6	<ul> <li>a detailed description e.g. gives most of the correct rad</li> </ul>	
		etail of the damage AND explains the link betw	

and energy/danger. e.g Microwaves heat up the water in cells. UV can
cause cataracts. Gamma rays are the most penetrating and can
mutate cells inside the body because they have the highest frequency.
<ul> <li>The answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses a range</li> </ul>
of scientific terminology accurately
<ul> <li>spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors</li> </ul>

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(a)(i)	An explanation linking: Angle (of incidence) in glass (1) greater than critical angle / 42° (1)	Angle in air cannot be greater than 90° for 1 mark Glass has a higher refractive index than air for 1 mark	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3 (a)(ii)	Normal Air	accept for 1 mark	
	Angle of Incidence		
	Glass Angle of Refraction r		
	angle i from normal in air (1) angle r from normal in glass (1)	angle i in air <u>and</u> angle r in glass/ <u>both</u> angles measured from normal	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3 (a)(iii)	☑ C speed decreases		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(b)(i)	An explanation linking any three of the following: (Optical fibres) bend (1) some fibres carry light to the inside of the patient (1) some fibres transmit the reflected light (1) light passes up/down fibres by TIR (1) light is reflected inside the patient (1)	Accept suitable labelling on a Diagram	
	image is analysed by computer (1)	Image projected on a screen	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3(b)(ii)	Either Breaks/blasts/smashes (1) Kidney stones (1) or Energy absorbed (1) to help repair muscle tissue (1) or Use of gel (1) to prevent loss of intensity (1) or	bruising/clots increases blood flow Allow (1) mark for suitable diagnosis e.g. prenatal scan	(2)

Total mark for question 3 = 10

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a)(i)	Any one of • radio • visible • microwave	<ul> <li>infrared / IR</li> <li>ultraviolet / UV</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a)(ii)	Any one of • X-ray • gamma ray • far infrared	<ul> <li>infrared / IR</li> <li>ultraviolet / UV</li> </ul>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(b)(i)	N = 39 (A.U.) (1) P = 77 (A.U.) (1)	range 38 – 39 inclusive range 76-78 inclusive	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(b)(ii)	An explanation linking <ul> <li>actual value for Neptune is {different from / lower than} predicted value (1)</li> </ul>	actual value for Neptune put on to chart by cross or dot etc. (no need for label) (1)	
	<ul> <li>with one of these</li> <li>(so) the rule does not work (for Neptune) (1)</li> <li>the rule gives too high a value (1)</li> </ul>	(Neptune) is an anomaly	
	<ul> <li>(so) Neptune might have been {captured / entered} from outside the original Solar System (1)</li> </ul>	ignore references to age of Neptune	(2)

Questio	on	Indicative Content	Mark
Numbe	er		
QWC	*4(c)	A discussion including some of the following points  Methods  space probes  soil experiments by landers  SETI  telescopes  robotic machines  Problems  expense / international collaboration needed  large distances involved  if problem difficult to correct  if problem difficult to correct  time to react to problem is long  time to respond to any communication would be  long  complex technology  for human visit  for robot investigation  fuel  recognition of alternative life-forms  pattern recognition	
		<ul> <li>for SETI</li> <li>communication if intelligent life-form</li> </ul>	(6)
10.000 at 10.000 at 10.000	-	possibility of cross-contamination	
Level	0	No rewardable content	
1	1 – 2	<ul> <li>a limited discussion including EITHER two named problems, OR two named methods, OR a named problem + a named method e.g. It would be expensive and the distances are large OR Space probes and SETI can be used OR can listen for communications, life beyond Earth may not be water based.</li> <li>the answer communicates ideas using simple language and uses limited scientific terminology.</li> <li>spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with limited accuracy.</li> </ul>	
2	3 - 4	<ul> <li>a simple discussion including EITHER a problem with its associated method + some other named problem OR a detailed problem + one other named problem e.g. It is expensive to send a space probe to Mars; the distance to Mars very large OR It is difficult to search through the data from space because there is a huge amount of it. Also, any message would be hard to decode.</li> <li>the answer communicates ideas showing some evidence of clarity and organisation and uses scientific terminology appropriately.</li> <li>spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with some accuracy.</li> </ul>	

3 5 - 6	<ul> <li>a detailed discussion including EITHER two problems with their associated method(s) + some other named problem OR two detailed problems + one other named problem OR a problem with its associated method + a detailed problem + one other named problem e.g. We can analyse radiowaves from space, but they take so long to arrive that the aliens that sent them could have already died out. It is very expensive to develop the technology needed to go to other planets. Also, we might not recognise alien life-forms there. OR It is difficult to search through the data from space because there is a huge amount of it. Radiowaves in space take a long time to arrive because the distances are so vast. It all costs a lot of money. OR It is very expensive to develop the technology needed to go to. Alternative through the data from space because the distances are so vast. It all costs a lot of money. OR It is difficult to search through the data from space because there is a huge amount of it. Also, we might not recognise alien life-forms there.</li> <li>the answer communicates ideas clearly and coherently uses a range of scientific terminology accurately.</li> <li>spelling, punctuation and grammar are used with few errors.</li> </ul>
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