

Markscheme

November 2018

Physics

On-screen examination



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The following are the annotations available to use when marking responses.

Annotation	Explanation
~	Correct point, place at the point in the response where it is clear that the candidate deserves the mark. For use in analytically marked questions only.
λ	Omission, incomplete
CON	Contradiction
	Valid part (to be used when more than one element is required to gain the mark)
ECF	Error carried forward
0	Dynamic annotation, it can be expanded to surround work
~~~	Horizontal wavy line that can be expanded
	Highlight tool that can be expanded to mark an area of a response

Annotation	Explanation
NGE	Not good enough
0	The candidate has given a response but it is not worthy of any marks
T	Text box used for additional marking comments
SEEN	Seen; must be stamped on all blank response areas and on duplicate pages of concatenated responses
	Vertical wavy line that can be expanded
WITE	Words to that effect
✓ 1 ✓ 2 ✓ 3 ✓ 4	Award 1, 2, 3, 4 marks. For use in holistically marked questions only

## Markscheme instructions

- 1 Mark positively. Give candidates credit for what they have achieved and what is correct. Do not deduct marks for incorrect responses.
- **2** Follow the markscheme provided and award only whole marks.
- 3 Each marking point appears on a separate line.
- 4 The maximum mark for each subpart is indicated in the "Total" column.
- 5 Where a mark is awarded a tick should be placed in the text at the precise point where it is clear the candidate deserves the mark.
- 6 Each marking point in a question part should be awarded separately unless there is an instruction to the contrary in the Notes column.
- A question subpart may have more marking points than the total allows. This will be indicated by the word "max" in the Answer column. Further guidance may be given in the Notes column.
- 8 Additional instructions on how to interpret the markscheme are in bold italic text in the Answer column.
- Alternative wording may be indicated in the Answer column by a slash (/). Either alternative is equally acceptable but the candidate cannot be rewarded for both as they are associated with the same marking point.
- Alternative answers are indicated in the Answer column by "or". Either alternative is equally acceptable but the candidate cannot be rewarded for both as they are associated with the same marking point.
- 11 If two related points are required to award a mark, this is indicated by "and" in the answer column.
- Words in brackets ( ) in the Answer column are not necessary to gain the mark.
- Words that are <u>underlined</u> are essential for the mark.
- In some questions a reverse argument is also acceptable. This is indicated by the abbreviation *ORA* (or reverse argument) in the Notes column. Candidates should not be rewarded for reverse arguments unless *ORA* is given in the Notes column.
- 15 If the candidate's response has the same meaning or is clearly equivalent to the expected answer the mark should be awarded. In some questions this is emphasized by the abbreviation *WTTE* (words to that effect) in the Notes column.
- When incorrect answers are used correctly in subsequent question parts the follow through rule applies. Award the mark and add *ECF* (error carried forward) to the candidate response.

- 17 The order of marking points does not have to be the same as in the Answer column unless stated otherwise.
- 18 Marks should not be awarded where there is a contradiction in an answer. Add *CON* to the candidate response at the point where the contradiction is made.
- 19 Do not penalize candidates for errors in units or significant figures unless there is specific guidance in the Notes column.
- Questions with higher mark allocations will generally be assessed using a level response method using task specific clarifications developed with reference to the criteria level descriptors. A candidate's work should be reviewed to determine holistically the mark for each row of the holistic grid and a mark awarded for each row.

Que	stion	Answers	Notes	Total	Criterion
1	а	speed of sound=330 ms ⁻¹ <b>and</b> speed of light = 300 000 000 ms ⁻¹		1	Α
	b	time between lightning and thunder			
		use speed = distance / time to find distance	Accept velocity, displacement	3	А
		using speed of sound in air	Can be implied, award separately		
	С	moving with constant / unchanging speed or it is not accelerating			
		<ul> <li>any additional point, for example</li> <li>moving towards and then away from student</li> <li>it passes at a distance of 1 km</li> <li>it passes overhead</li> </ul>		2	А
	d	values from graph to give 12 (km hr ⁻¹ )	Seen or implied  Ignore incorrect unit if present	2	А
2	а	electrons are transferred from the small upward moving crystals to the water drops	ignore meen eet am n present	1	Α
	b	R=500 000/20 000	Seen or implied		
		R=25		3	А
		correct unit Ω			
	С	$\Delta Q = I \Delta t$	Seen or implied from 20 000 x 30 x 10 ⁻⁶	2	А
		$\Delta Q = 0.6 (C)$	Award 1 mark for 600000 (°C)		
	d	metal is a better conductor / has a lower resistance than buildings			
		current/charge from lightning will flow through the conductor		3	Α
		current/charge passes to earth (without passing through building)			

3	а	All three correct			
		Draggable:		1	A
	b	atomic number = 107	Award all marks independently		
		mass number = 270		3	А
		bohrium <b>or</b> Bh			
	С	high energy <b>or</b> high frequency <b>or</b> short wavelength		2	А
		electromagnetic waves or radiation or photon	Do <b>not</b> accept particle		
	d	Carbon-14			
		after 10 000 years the change in abundance will be noticeable or the half-life is appropriate to the situation	WTTE	3	А
		it exists in nature			

а	Image Object			
	Independent variable	Dependen variable	t	Control variables
	variable	variable		variables
	g= Text/MCQ/Mini-Cloze	e Object		
				Drop height
				Internal air pressure
		$\boxtimes$		Bounce height
			$\boxtimes$	Size of ball
			$\boxtimes$	Bouncing surface
				Material of the ball
	Independent: only int	ternal air pressure	chosen	
	Dependent: only bou	nce height choser	า	
	Two control variables	correct		
	All control variables co	orrect		
b	≘= Text/MCQ/Mini-Cloze	e Object		
	Measurements each 10	kPa; 3 repetitions at ea	ach pressur	e •
			41	
	<ul><li>comment for reliabil</li><li>allows a mean to be</li></ul>		max 1]:	
	<ul> <li>reduces experiment</li> </ul>	al uncertainty		
	sufficient data or data	across the full ra	nge	

С	Safety factor linked to the question is stated, for example [max 1]:  use a safe method to drop from height avoid bouncing into the face avoid over pressurizing the ball  Justification, for example [max 1]: to avoid falling injury to avoid injury the ball might explode	Consider both response boxes when awarding marks for this question part	2	В
d	83±0.5 kPa	Notes award 1 mark 12.5 PSI if unit is also present  Do not accept kpa for the unit mark	2	D
е	line must go through all of the data points		1	С
f	0.63 – 0.65 (m)		1	С
g	y intercept corresponds to bounce height approx. 0.40 m  ball is deflated when its pressure is 0 kPa  so in reality it will not bounce at all		3	С
h	if the relationship was proportional, the line would go through the origin of the graph the line does not go through the origin – it is not proportional		2	С

5	а	<ul> <li>Identification of incorrect step in the magnetic or ruler not used correctly – eg at an angle of different ball used</li> <li>bounce height measured incorrectly</li> <li>ball is dropped at a different angle or head of the error on the measurement</li> <li>the measurement of bounce height will</li> <li>Improvement linked with the step identification</li> <li>hold the ruler vertically</li> <li>place the ruler on the floor</li> <li>use the same ball for all repeats</li> </ul>	e, not placed on the floor eight  t [max 2] be inconsistent	WTTE Consider all three responses for each step when awarding marks	6	CC
	b	evidence of method of conversion to m 0.51(33)		No ECF from first marking point, ignore sig fig errors	2	С
	C	Height +/-0.01m 1.0 1.4 1.8 2.2 3.0 3.4  both initial height and bounce height table headers include units that agree with correct values recorded values recorded in order of increasing or values have been recorded to a consister	th the data <b>and</b> no units in the columns decreasing initial height	Accept either vertical or horizontal tables  Data must be in consistent units	5	С

d	data point plotted correctly (0.51, 1.8)	ECF part b		
	X axis: drop height/m <b>and</b> Y axis: bounce height/m	Accept incorrect use of brackets, metres	2	С
		There must be a clear difference in the two types of height measured. Do not accept height alone		

6	а	Dependent variation height of the bound control variable accept any two reexperiment	nce	ariables that would affect th	e outcome of the	(first boun	y specifically named bounce, ce etc) and alternative, e methods	3	В
	b		1 mark	2 marks	3 mark	(S	4 marks		
		Hypothesis	RQ is suggested	Prediction linking IV and DV	Testable hypoth linking IV and D incomplete sciences	V with			
		Method / Equipment	Specific equipment for measuring the temperature of the ball	Specific equipment for measuring the temperature of the ball and precise measurement of dependent variable, eg video camera, stopwatch				14	В
		Method / manipulation	Attempt at a method but detail is insufficient to follow	Method described and could easily be followed by another student	Complete methor would allow for data is describe could easily be	precise d and			
		Data	Method implies a range of values	Method includes at least 5 values of DV or at least 3 trials/repeats	Method includes values of DV an 3 trials/repeats		Method includes at least 5 values of DV with 3 trials/repeats and plans to calculate average		
		Safety	Reasonable safety consideration	Reasonable safety consideration with justification linked to a named hazard					

7	а	wind		1	А
	b	both global temperature <b>and</b> the amount of CO ₂ increases use of values from the graph for both temperature and CO ₂		2	D
	С	increased use of fossil fuels  because of industrialization	WTTE	2	D
	d	Any two reasonable consequences of increasing temperature, for example [max 2]  as the temperature rises, the polar ice sheets melt  changing environmental conditions reduce plant growth  Any two correctly linked impacts, for example [max 2]  rising ocean levels  desertification		4	D
	е	<ul> <li>One type of technology, for example [max 1]</li> <li>wind power</li> <li>carbon capture</li> <li>electric vehicles</li> <li>A strength of using this technology to reduce CO₂, for example [max 1]</li> <li>no fossil fuels are burnt</li> <li>existing technology can be used</li> <li>converts wind energy to electrical energy</li> <li>CO₂ is stored underground</li> <li>electric vehicles do not produce CO₂</li> <li>A limitation of using this technology, for example [max 1]</li> <li>visual impact, noisy</li> <li>unknown impact of long-term storage</li> <li>electric vehicles use new technology that is still being developed</li> <li>An additional point, either a strength or limitation [max 1]</li> </ul>	Accept any reasonable specific technology	4	D

	1	2	3	4
Health and well-being	A simple comment on a health or well-being impact for one of the methods	A health or well-being impact for both methods <i>or</i> a linked explanation for how one method impacts health	A health or well-being impact for <b>both</b> methods with a linked explanation for how the method impacts health for <b>either</b> method	A health or well-being impact for <b>both</b> methods with a linked explanation for how the method impacts health for <b>both</b> methods
Economic or social impacts	A simple comment on an economic or social impact for <b>one</b> of the methods	An economic or social impact for <b>both</b> methods	An economic or social impact for <b>both</b> methods with a linked explanation for <b>either</b> method	An economic or social impact with a linked explanation for <b>both</b> methods
Comparison	Comparison of health impacts for each method or Comparison of economic impacts for each method	Comparison of health impacts for each method and Comparison of economic impacts for each method		
Final recommendation	Recommendation of one method over another supported with justification (may be seen above)			