

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 23 Marks

Time : 23 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

(a) gamma rays 1

(b) can travel through the atmosphere 1

(c) explosion of a red super giant
or
a supernova 1(d) 1.2×10^9 Hz 1(e) $3.0 \times 10^8 = 1.2 \times 10^9 \times \lambda$
an answer of 0.25 (m) scores **3** marks
allow ecf from (d) 1

$$\lambda = \frac{3.0 \times 10^8}{1.2 \times 10^9}$$
1

$$\lambda = 0.25 \text{ (m)}$$
1

(g) same as the radio wave 1

(f) expansion due to fusion energy 1

in equilibrium with gravitational collapse
forces acting inwards equal forces acting outwards gains **1** mark 1

(h)

Level 2: Scientifically relevant facts, events or processes are identified and given in detail to form an accurate account.	3-4
Level 1: Facts, events or processes are identified and simply stated but their relevance is not clear.	1-2
No relevant content	0

Indicative content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun goes from main sequence to red giant • then from red giant to white dwarf • when the Sun changes to a red giant the surface temperature will decrease • and the relative luminosity will increase • when changing from a red giant to a white dwarf the surface temperature increases • and the relative luminosity decreases 	
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4

[14]

Q2.

- (a) magnification = $\frac{\text{image height}}{\text{object height}}$ 1
- dividing by an object height of 1 cm gives the same (numerical) value 1
- (b) accept anything practical that would work eg:
- use a taller object
- use a (travelling) microscope
- attach a scale to the screen and use a magnifying glass 1
- (c) both points plotted correctly 1
- correct line of best fit drawn
- a curve passing through all points (within ½ square), judge by eye* 1
- (d) values of 1.4 and 0.6 extracted from the graph 1
- 2.33 times bigger
- accept any number between 2.3 and 2.5 inclusive* 1
- (e) by dividing the distance between the lens and the image by the distance between the lens and the object 1
- at least one correct calculation and comparison eg $100 \div 25 = 4$ which is the same as the measured magnification 1

[9]