Exam hints for students
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General exam skills

- The value of many physical constants is given in the data booklet.
- Don’t rely too heavily on the data booklet; revise formulae in context and know the meanings of each symbol.
- If changing the answer for an MCQ, completely cross out the wrong letter and write the correct one anew.

a. .......................... ×

b. .......................... ✓

c. .......................... ×

For MCQs, if you don’t know the answer try eliminating options by annotating. Don’t leave MCQ answers blank!

- Underlining or circling key information in MCQs is sensible, as is jotting down ideas and equations.
- Data may be presented at the start of the question and not repeated in each subsequent part.

- Show clear working for calculations. Error carried forward may mean a response still gains marks if a mistake is made.
- Cross out answers if you need to change them. Trying to correct an answer by writing over it can make it unclear.
- The command word ‘show’ requires a candidate response with clear and logical steps.

- Calculate the speed of rotation of the drum and the absolute uncertainty in this value.

- Draw diagrams accurately, using drawing instruments where needed. Some orbits were far from circular!

For the six mark level of response questions, underline the key terms and answer the question in full.

With long explanations, answers are often better written in bullet points as this gives them more structure.

Longer answers don’t always lead to more marks. If correct responses are contradicted, marks can be lost.

If use of additional answer pages are necessary, it’s a good idea to write a note to the marker to this effect.

* see additional answer page
Learn the correct values for SI prefixes, e.g. nanometres (nm).

When reading information from graphs include the SI prefix on the axis label in your working.

You need to be able to convert results between decimal form and standard form (e.g. a \times 10^n).

When calculating a percentage, remember to multiply by 100. Check this if your answer seems very small.

It’s always more accurate to round once, for the final answer, and work with unrounded values on the calculator.

Consider whether the numerical answer you arrive at is realistic. Don’t just write down whatever the calculator produces!

The ‘appropriate number of significant figures’ is the lowest number of significant figures provided in the data.

Make sure you give answers to the number of significant figures asked for after performing calculations.

Learn the rules for combining percentage uncertainties.

Use the correct symbol “∝” when discussing relationships involving proportionality.

Read the scales on graphs carefully and check any reading is correct before using it in subsequent calculations.

Lines of best fit must cover the full range of points. They don’t need to extend to the axes or the origin if not appropriate.
A LEVEL PHYSICS A   H556

Lines of best fit should cover all points and have a fair distribution of points above and below the line.

When calculating the gradient of a line of best fit, use a large triangle and use coordinates from the line in the equation.

Lines of best fit can be straight or curved. They don’t have to extend to the axes or origin if not appropriate.

\[ \log = \log = \log_{10} \]

Reserve use of the term ‘exponential’ for relationships such as capacitor discharge or radioactive decay.

Ig, log, and log_{10} are all equivalent expressions which may be seen in questions or on calculator buttons.

Practical skills

Remember that precision is the closeness of agreement between different results. It is not the same as accuracy.

Accuracy is a measure of how close a result is to the true value.

Too many candidates were content with taking a single measurement when describing an experiment.

An oscilloscope, as a voltmeter, can measure the output voltage and period of an alternating current.

When a question asks for safety precautions, a response beyond normal safe lab practice is usually expected.

Being clear about which instrument is being used for measurements is vital.
Theory

Forces and motion

- Force labels such as buoyancy, pressure, etc., were not acceptable. The specification is clear on the names of relevant forces.
- Some candidates didn’t remember that the resultant can be opposite to the direction of velocity.
- An object is in equilibrium if the resultant force acting on it is zero and the sum of moments acting on it is zero.

- The weight of an object is equal and opposite to the gravitational force exerted on the Earth by the object.
- Area under a force-time graph is impulse. Impulse imparted on an object equals the object’s change in momentum.

Electrons, waves and photons

- Many students drew a cell or battery to represent an A.C. current supply. Make sure you use the correct symbol.
- Some candidates drew a variation of an LED symbol instead of that of an LDR.
- Kirchhoff’s 1st law is an application of charge conservation; his 2nd law is an application of energy conservation.

- The angle of incidence and the angle of refraction are measured between the normal line and the ray.
- Cells have an internal resistance. Remember to include this in your calculations.
- Explanations often confused path and phase difference, or referred to the detection of nodes and antinodes.
The simple harmonic motion relationship \( x = A \cos(\omega t) \) requires that the value of \( \omega t \) is expressed in radians.

When discussing escape velocity, it isn’t acceptable to equate high energy with speed in responses.

Remember that the temperature scale on a Hertzsprung-Russell diagram increases to the left, rather than to the right.

\[ \lambda_{\text{max}} \times T_{\text{surface}} = \text{constant} \]

Many candidates incorrectly stated that energy levels are negative due to the negative charge of electrons.

Many candidates muddled emission lines and absorption lines in spectra.

To calculate the surface temperature of a star, the idea that \( \lambda_{\text{max}} \times T_{\text{surface}} = \text{constant} \) should be used.

Homogenous: the same in all locations.
Isotropic: the same in all directions. Can be true even if the universe is not the same density throughout.

‘Homogenous’ and ‘isotropic’ were often mistaken for one another when discussing the universe.

When redshifted, emission lines all undergo the same ‘fractional’ wavelength increase. Longer wavelengths have a larger absolute increase.
Particles and medical physics

- The energy stored on a capacitor is equal to \( \frac{1}{2}QV \)

- A charged object between two charged plates is stationary if the electric force (upwards) is equal to its weight.

- A common error was to refer to 'change in flux linkage' rather than 'rate of change of flux linkage'.

- When discussing electromagnetic induction, a common misconception was that there was an alternating current within the iron core.

- Make sure that the correct symbols for a variety of particles and their antiparticles are known.

- When writing decay equations, electrons should be represented as \( e^+ \) rather than \( e^- \).

- Candidates need to practice balancing nuclear equations involving beta decay.

- Many candidates' descriptions of fission were not clear enough.

- In nuclear reactor descriptions, neutrons were omitted and roles of moderators and control rods were confused.
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I like this  I dislike this

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