

GCSE PHYSICS

Topic Paper: 8.2 Red-shift & The Big Bang theory Part 1 & 2 Mark Scheme

MARK SCHEME



63 Marks

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M1.	(a)	(i)	origin of the Universe accept (why) the Universe is expanding		
			do not accept origin of the Earth	1	
	(i	i) pro	ovided more evidence to support the 'Big Bang' theory	1	
	(b) (i) red	d-shift accept Doppler (shift)		
	(i	i) (at mo	the point in time shown the observed spectrum from) star A (shows it) is ving away from the Earth accept star A is moving away star A shows red-shift is insufficient	1	
		ligh	nt from star B shows a decrease in wavelength accept light from star B shows blue-shift accept light from star B shows an increase in frequency		
		so	star B is moving towards Earth	1	[6]
M2.	(a)	(i)	gamma accept correct symbol	1	
	(i	i) any	one from:		
			(ultraviolet has a) higher frequency ultraviolet cannot be seen is insufficient		
			(ultraviolet has a) greater energy		
			(ultraviolet has a) shorter wavelength ignore ultraviolet causes cancer etc	1	
	(b) ·	1.2 ×10	7 / 12 000 000 allow 1 mark for correct substitution, ie 3 ×10 ⁸ = f ×25	2	
	h	ertz / H	z / kHz / MHz do not accept hz or HZ answers 12,000 kHz or 12 MHz gain 2 morks		
			for full credit the numerical answer and unit must be consistent	1	

	(c)	(i)	away (from each other) accept away (from the Earth) accept receding		1	
		(ii)	distance (from the Earth) accept how far away (it is)		1	
			speed galaxy is moving		1	
		(iii)	(Universe is) expanding		1	[9]
М3.	(a	i) c	hange in (observed) wavelength / frequency accept specific change eg increase accept pitch for frequency provided the source is sound	1		
		whe	n source of waves / observer moves (relative to each other) accept specific example of source accept specific example of movement for both marks a specific change in wavelength / frequency must be linked to a correct specific movement of source / observer	1		
	(b)	(obs	erved) increase in wavelength of light (from distant galaxies) accept a correct description eg wavelength(s) of light (from distant galaxies) moves towards red end of spectrum			
		or (obs	erved) decrease in the frequency of light (from distant galaxies) (pattern) of (black) lines in (visible) spectrum move towards red end galaxy looks red negates this first mark point	1		
		beca	use the galaxy is moving away from the Earth / us	1		
		the t	bigger the red-shift the faster the galaxy is moving accept bigger the red-shift the further the galaxy is from the Earth	1		[5]

M4. (i) an enormous explosion causing matter to spread from one point



	(ii)	it is	s increasing or expanding	1	[2]
M5.		(a)	longer wavelength waves or light moved towards red end of spectrum	1	
		(ga the	llaxy) moving <u>away</u> from the Earth or space is expanding or galaxy and Earth are moving apart accept us for Earth		
			do not accept galaxies expanding	1	
	(b)	big	bang	1	[3]
M6.		(a)	wavelength increases accept the crests are further apart ignore waves are further apart	1	
		frec	uency decreases accept pitch decreases	I	
			ignore references to amplitude	1	
	(b)	sta rad	rs / galaxies / sources emit all / different types of electromagnetic waves / iation		
			accept two of more named electromagnetic waves accept answers in terms of frequencies / wavelengths	1	
	(c)	(i)	wavelength (of light) increases accept frequency decreases		
			light moves to red end of spectrum accept redder but do not accept red alone	1	
		(ii)	it is the star (detected) <u>furthest</u> from the Earth accept galaxy for stars		
			or it is moving <u>away</u> the fast <u>est</u>		
			ignore reference to universe expanding	1	

all matter compressed to / starts at / comes from a single point do not accept increasing gravitational pull accept everything / the universe for all matter	1	
(massive) <u>explosion</u> sends matter outwards accept <u>explosion</u> causes universe to expand ignore explosion creates the universe or further reference to star / Earth formation	1	
check validity / reliability of the evidence or change the theory to match the new evidence accept comparison of new and old evidence	1	[8]
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M7. (a) any three from:

red-shift shows galaxies are moving away (from each other / the Earth)

more distant galaxies show bigger red-shift

or

more distant galaxies show a greater increase in wavelength accept correct reference to frequency in place of wavelength

3

1

1

1

(in all directions) more distant galaxies are moving away faster accept (suggests) universe is expanding

suggests single point of origin (of the universe)

- (b) (i) (radiation produced shortly after) 'Big Bang' accept beginning of time / beginning of the universe for 'Big Bang'
 - (ii) any **one** from:

can only be explained by 'Big Bang'

existence predicted by 'Big Bang'

provides (further) evidence for 'Big Bang' ignore proves 'Big Bang' (theory) ignore reference to red-shift

(iii) increase accept becomes radio waves



universe continues to accelerate outwards accept as universe continues to expand

or

greater red-shift

[8]

M8.		(a)	wavelength (of light appears to) increase accept frequency (appears to) decrease accept light moves to the red end of the spectrum do not accept it moves to the red end of the spectrum do not accept light becomes redder	1
	(b)	(i)	M is closer (to the Earth) than N	1
			${\bf M}$ is moving (away from the Earth) slower than ${\bf N}$	1
		(ii)	520 an answer between 510 and 530 inclusive gains 1 mark	2
		(iii)	more recent no mark for this but must be given to gain reason mark	
			data more reliable accept data is more accurate or improved equipment / techniques more technology is insufficient or data obtained from more (distant) galaxies accept a wider range of data accept data closer to the line of best fit or data less scattered accept no anomalous result(s) accept all data fits the pattern	1
	(c)	way	velength is decreased	1
		frec	quency is increased	1

M9.	(a)	clearer / more detailed / sharper / less distorted image image is better is insufficient	1	
			ignore image is bigger	I	
		any	one from:		
			no light pollution accept no clouds to prevent observations		
			light is not scattered by the atmosphere accept air for atmosphere accept (image) not distorted by the atmosphere accept (light) does not have to pass through the atmosphere do not accept in terms of distance	1	
		<i>(</i>)		1	
	(b)	(i)	bigger the red-shift, further the galaxy is from the Earth accept red-shift and distance are directly proportional accept there is a positive correlation		
				1	
		(ii)	origin / start / beginning / creation		
			accept expansion	1	[4]
M10.		(a) gala	the observed wavelength of the dark line from the distant axy has increased		
		-		1	
		ther	efore the distant galaxy must be moving away from the Earth	1	
		sug initia	gesting the Universe is expanding outwards from a small al point		
				1	
	(b)	exis	stence of cosmic microwave background radiation accept existence of CMBR	1	[4]

M11. (a) (i) Universe began at a (very) small (initial) point *'it' refers to Universe*

 'explosion' sent matter outwards
 or
 'explosion' causing Universe to expand accept gas / dust for matter accept rapid expansion for explosion

- (ii) light shows a red shift owtte the term red shift on its own does not score a mark
 - galaxies moving away (from the Earth) *'it' refers to light 'they' refers to galaxies accept star for galaxy do not accept planet for galaxy*
- (b) check reliability / validity of data accept check data accept collect more data

amend theory or discount the data accept replace old theory with new theory

(c) answer involves (religious) belief
 or
 no / insufficient evidence
 accept it cannot be tested

1

1

1

1

1