



GCE

Physics A

Advanced GCE

Unit **G484**: The Newtonian World

Mark Scheme for June 2012

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

OCR will not enter into any discussion or correspondence in connection with this mark scheme.















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Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Benefit of doubt given
	Contradiction
	Incorrect response
	Error carried forward
	Follow through
	Not answered question
	Benefit of doubt not given
	Power of 10 error
	Omission mark
	Rounding error
	Error in number of significant figures
	Correct response
	Arithmetic error
	Wrong physics or equation

The abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed mark scheme are:

Annotation	Meaning
/	alternative and acceptable answers for the same marking point
(1)	Separates marking points
reject	Answers which are not worthy of credit
not	Answers which are not worthy of credit
IGNORE	Statements which are irrelevant
ALLOW	Answers that can be accepted
()	Words which are not essential to gain credit
—	Underlined words must be present in answer to score a mark
ecf	Error carried forward
AW	Alternative wording
ORA	Or reverse argument

Subject-specific Marking Instructions

Q2a, Q2bii, Q3bi, Q5a should be full annotated on all scripts. Ticks are preferred on **all** questions where credit is given.


Note about significant figures:

If the data given in a question is to 2 sf, then allow answers to 2 or more sf.

If an answer is given to fewer than 2 sf, then penalise once only in the entire paper.

Any exception to this rule will be mentioned in the Guidance Column.

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	Force changes the momentum of / accelerates / decelerates the object	B1	Allow: Change of speed / velocity / direction of <u>motion</u>
	(b)	(i)	Force x time <u>for which the force acts</u> / <u>duration of collision</u>	B1	Allow: $F \Delta t$ with both symbols defined Not: change of momentum
		(ii)	Area under graph = impulse OR Area = change in momentum final velocity = Area under graph / mass	B1 B1	Allow: Area under graph = mv OR ... = $m(v-u)$ Note: v must be the subject to score this mark
	(c)	(i)	mean force on ball x time = increase in momentum of ball mean force = $\frac{0.058 \times 52}{4.2 \times 10^{-3}}$ = 720 (N)	C1 A1	Mark for correct substitution Note: Answer to 3 sf is 718 (N) Bald 720 (N) scores 2 marks
		(ii)	momentum change of racket = momentum (change) of ball $M(38 - 32) = 0.058 \times 52$ $M = \frac{0.058 \times 52}{6}$ = 0.50 (kg)	C1 A1	Allow: use of mean force from c(i) and time 4.2ms . Possible ECF from c(i) Note: Answer to 3 sf is 0.503 (kg) Allow: 0.5 (kg)
		(iii)	The person / hand / arm holding the racket also changes momentum (AW)	B1	Not: references to angles or initial speed of ball
Total				9	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	acceleration proportional to <u>displacement</u> (from the equilibrium position)	B1	 displacement must be spelled correctly to score the mark. Allow: acceleration proportional to distance from <u>equilibrium position</u> with equilibrium spelled correctly for first B1
		and is always acting towards the equilibrium position / the mid-point of the motion (AW)	B1	Allow: 'acceleration is in the opposite direction to displacement' for the second B1 mark Use tick or cross on Scoris
	(b)	(i) $v_{\max} = 2\pi f A$ $f = 1/0.08 = 12.5$ $v_{\max} = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{0.080} \right) \times 1.2 \times 10^{-3} (= 2\pi \times 12.5 \times 1.2 \times 10^{-3})$ $v_{\max} = 9.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$	C1 A1	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{If } A = 0.6 \text{ mm used} \\ v_{\max} = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{0.080} \right) \times 0.6 \times 10^{-3} \quad (\checkmark) \\ v_{\max} = 4.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)} \quad (\checkmark) \end{array} \right\}$ Note: Answer to 3 sf is $9.42 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$ Allow: 1 mark for $94(.2) \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$ not converting mm to m
		(ii) This occurs at the highest point (top) of the oscillations When acceleration of plate equals/exceeds free fall acceleration /g/ 9.81 $g = (2\pi f)^2 A_0$ hence $A_0 = \frac{9.81}{\left(2\pi \times \frac{1}{0.080} \right)^2}$ $A_0 = 1.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (m)}$	B1 B1 C1 A1	Allow: equation with any subject for this mark Note: Answer to 3 sf is $1.59 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (m)}$
	(c)	(i) Resonance Driving / drum frequency matches natural frequency (of casing) (AW)	B1 B1	
		(ii) Graph with peak amplitude less than original peak amplitude Similar shape curve with peak at the same or lower frequency than given curve Curve is lower than given curve at all frequencies	M0 A1 A1	Must see this before subsequent marks can be scored.
Total			12	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	(i)	Arrow (labelled F) directed towards centre of circle	B1	Allow: arrow drawn parallel to the string
		(ii)	Resultant force (F) acts at 90° to motion / velocity of bung so no work done is done by F (hence no change in speed)	B1 B1	Allow: No component of F acts in the direction of motion (B1) hence there is no acceleration <u>in the direction of motion</u> (AW) (B1)
	(b)	(i)	Student <u>tries to rotate</u> bung at <u>constant radius</u> / <u>tries to keep</u> reference mark at end of tube (AW) Force F is calculated using $F = Mg$, where M is mass of slotted masses Measure time t for n revolutions of the bung (hence calculate T for 1 revolution). Measure radius r when <u>stationary</u> Calculate v using $2\pi r n / t$ (or $2\pi r / T$).	B1 B1 B1 B1	Not: bald 'constant radius' Not : $F = \text{weight}$ Not: 'take time for 1 revolution'
		(ii)	1 Straight line of positive gradient <u>passing through the origin</u> 2 $F = \frac{m}{r} v^2$ hence gradient = $\frac{m}{r}$ Mass = <u>gradient</u> (of graph) \times radius (of orbit)	B1 B1 B1	Cannot award this mark if graph is curved Can score this mark if graph is curved
			Total	11	

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a)	(i)	Energy required to raise the temperature of a unit mass of a substance by unit temperature rise.	B1	Allow: $c = \frac{Q}{m\Delta\theta}$ with all symbols defined.
		(ii)	LH of fusion is energy needed to change (a substance) from <u>solid to liquid</u> LH of vaporisation is energy needed to change (a substance) from <u>liquid to gas/vapour</u>	B1	Allow: a single reference to energy (either statement acceptable)
	(b)	(i)	A to B: KE of molecules <u>increases</u> AND PE of molecules (small) <u>increases</u> B to C: KE of molecules <u>remain constant</u> AND PE of molecules <u>increases</u>	B1 B1	
		(ii)	c_{solid} is less than c_{liquid} Correct reason Eg gradient for solid is greater than gradient for liquid AND gradient is inversely proportional to specific heat capacity (AW)	B1 B1	
	(c)	(i)	<u>In one second</u> volume flowing through = $(3.6 \times 10^{-3} / 60) = 6.0 \times 10^{-5}$ mass flowing through = $6.0 \times 10^{-5} \times 1000 = (6.0 \times 10^{-2})$ Energy gained by water $E = mc \Delta\theta = 0.060 \times 4200 \times (36.7 - 17.4)$ (= 4864) Power of heater = $E / t = 4864 / 1$ Power of heater = 4.9×10^3 $\approx 5 \text{ kW}$	C1 C1 C1 A1 A0	Alternative <u>In one minute</u> volume flowing through = 3.6×10^{-3} mass flowing through = 3.6 (C1) Energy gained $E = mc \Delta\theta = 3.6 \times 4200 \times (36.7 - 17.4)$ (C1) (= $2.92 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$) Power = $E / t = 2.92 \times 10^5 / 60$ (C1) Power of heater = 4.9×10^3 (A1) $\approx 5 \text{ kW}$ (A0)
		(ii)	EITHER rate of flow of water changes because water pressure changes OR Inlet temperature changes because ambient temperature changes	M1 A1	
Total				12	

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	(a)	Gas molecules move in random / erratic / haphazard motion (AW) :	B1	Use tick or cross on Scoris ✍ random / erratic / haphazard must be spelled correctly to score the mark.
	(b)	(i) constant temperature	B1	
		(ii) $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$ $350 \times 120 \times (A) = P_2 \times 55 \times (A)$ $P_2 = \frac{350 \times 120}{55}$ $= 760 \text{ (kPa)}$	C1 A1	Note: Answer to 3 sf is 764 (kPa) Note: 7.6×10^5 (kPa) scores 1 mark
		(iii) When a molecule collides with the (moving) piston it rebounds with higher speed / ke / momentum (Mean) kinetic energy of molecules is <u>proportional / \propto</u> to (Kelvin) temperature	B1 B1	Must refer to collisions with piston or rebounds from piston not collisions within gas molecules. Allow: $E_k = 3kT/2$ without definition of terms.
Total			6	

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance	
6	(a)	(i)	Force between two (point) masses is proportional to the product of masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them	B1 B1	Not: radius Allow: $F = GMm/r^2$ B1 All symbols defined B1
		(ii)	Force per (unit) mass	B1	Allow: $g = F/m$ with symbols defined
	(b)	(i)	$v = \frac{2\pi R}{T}$ $v = \frac{2\pi \times 1.2 \times 10^9}{16 \times 86400}$ $v = 5.5 \times 10^3 \text{ (ms}^{-1}\text{)}$	C1 A1	Note: Answer to 3 sf is 5.45×10^3 Allow: 1 mark for 4.7×10^3 not converting days to s Allow: 1 mark for 5.5 not converting km to m
		(ii)	$m_T \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{GM_S m_T}{r^2}$ $M_S = \frac{v^2 r}{G}$ $M_S = \frac{(5.45 \times 10^3)^2 \times 1.2 \times 10^9}{6.67 \times 10^{-11}}$ $M = 5.3 \times 10^{26} \text{ (kg)}$	C1 C1 A1	Allow: alternative method using Kepler's third law Possible ECF from b(i) Note : An answer of 5.3×10^{26} (or 5.4×10^{26}) without substitution shown scores 2 marks since this is a 'show' question. Note: Use of 5.5×10^3 gives 5.4×10^{26} (kg)
	(c)		Reference to $T^2 = (4\pi^2 / GM) r^3$ OR $T^2 \propto r^3$	B1	
			$\frac{T_R}{T_T} = \sqrt{\frac{r_R^3}{r_T^3}} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{T_R}{T_T} = \left(\frac{r_R}{r_T}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$	B1	Not: $\left(\frac{T_R}{T_T}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_R}{r_T}\right)^3$
			Total	10	

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