

Question			Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	a		velocity against time	B1	<b>Not</b> 'speed' for velocity <b>Not</b> time against velocity Ignore units
	b		stress against strain	B1	Ignore units
	c		force / load / tension against length (of wire)	B1	<b>Not</b> force against <u>extension</u> <b>Not</b> 'weight' for force <b>Not</b> 'distance' for length Ignore units
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	

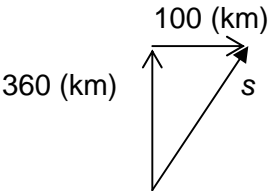
Question		Answers	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)	velocity = rate of <u>change</u> of displacement	B1	<p><b>Allow</b> <math>v = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}</math> where <math>\Delta s =</math> <u>change</u> in displacement <math>\Delta t =</math> time (taken)</p> <p><b>Allow</b> displacement travelled/time</p> <p><b>Allow</b> 'velocity = displacement/time' when followed by 'velocity = rate of change of displacement'</p> <p><b>Not</b> 'velocity = displacement/time' or 'distance/time'</p> <p><b>Not</b> mixture of quantity and unit, e.g. change of displacement per second</p> <p><b>Not</b> 'speed in a specific direction'</p>
	(b)	(i) speed = 70000/3600 $KE = \frac{1}{2} \times 130 \times \left( \frac{70000}{3600} \right)^2$ kinetic energy = $2.5 \times 10^4$ (J)	C1  C1  A1	<p><b>Note:</b> speed = 19.4... ( m s<sup>-1</sup>) will score this C1 mark</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Using 19.4 (m s<sup>-1</sup>) gives 2.446.. <math>\times 10^4</math> (J); hence an answer of <math>2.4 \times 10^4</math> (J) will score full marks</p> <p><b>Allow</b> maximum of 2 marks if 19 (m s<sup>-1</sup>) is used – answer is <math>2.34... \times 10^4</math> (J)</p> <p><b>Allow</b> 1 mark for <math>\frac{1}{2} \times 130 \times (70000/60)^2 = 8.84(7) \times 10^7</math> (J)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> No credit for <math>\frac{1}{2} \times 130 \times v^2</math> with any other incorrect value for <math>v</math>, including <math>v = 70</math> and 70000</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Bald answer of <math>2.5 \times 10^4</math> (J) scores full marks</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If the correct equation for KE is written and then the squaring of the speed is omitted, allow ecf as shown below:  <math>E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 130 \times 19.4 = 1.3 \times 10^3</math> (J) ✓× ✓ 2 marks</p>

Question		Answers	Marks	Guidance
	(b)	(ii)	<p>Mass of Mononykus is 1/8 (of the mass of an ostrich) or mass of Mononykus is 16 (kg).</p> <p>Correct reasoning: <u>Volume</u> decreases by (a factor of) 8 <b>and</b> <u>density</u> assumed to be the same.</p>	<p>B1</p> <p>B1</p> <p><b>Allow</b> use of <math>V</math> for volume and <math>\rho</math> for density</p>
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

Question			Answers	Marks	Guidance
3	(a)	(i)	There is only a vertical force / weight is vertical / no horizontal force(s) / acceleration is vertical	B1	<b>Not</b> 'horizontal acceleration is zero' – since horizontal velocity is constant is given in the question
		(ii)	1 Correct sketch of the rebound path.  2 The time is the same. For both, the height / vertical distance and (vertical) acceleration are the same.	B1  M1 A1	<b>Note:</b> The ball must hit the ground closer to wall. The rebound path should be curved and below the original path.  <b>Allow</b> $s = \frac{1}{2}at^2$ with s and a are the same (for both)
	(b)		Drop the ball from a given height <b>and</b> measure time of fall.  $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ <b>and</b> $u = 0$ or $s = \frac{1}{2}at^2$  (The acceleration of free fall is determined using) $a = 2s/t^2$	B1  B1  B1	<b>Allow</b> $a \equiv g$ and $h \equiv s$  <b>Note:</b> a must be the subject to gain this B1 mark <b>Note:</b> $a = 2s/t^2$ will score the last two B1 marks <b>Allow</b> full credit for graphical approach: Drop ball from different heights & measure the times of fall (B1) ; plot a graph of s against $t^2$ (B1) ; $g = 2 \times \text{gradient}$ (B1)
	(c)	(i)	<u>Constant</u> deceleration or <u>uniform</u> deceleration or <u>constant negative</u> acceleration or <u>constant</u> rate (of change) of velocity  (Momentarily) stops at 1.5 (s) or reaches maximum height at 1.5 (s)  Clear idea of returning back. (AW)	B1  B1  B1	<b>Allow</b> <u>constant</u> / <u>uniform</u> acceleration / acceleration is 2.66.. ( $\text{m s}^{-2}$ ) <b>Allow</b> 'constant rate of deceleration or acceleration' <b>Not</b> 'slowing down'  <b>Allow:</b> (The ball) goes up and (then) down (the ramp) <b>Not:</b> velocity changes sign or direction changes
		(ii)	distance = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4.0 \times 1.5$  distance = 3.0 (m)	C1  A1	<b>Note:</b> Speed in range 3.0 to 5.0 ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ ) and $v \neq 4.0$ ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ ), then possible ecf  <b>Allow</b> 1 sf answer <b>Allow</b> full credit for correct use of equation(s) of motion <b>Special case:</b> total distance travelled is calculated; allow 1 mark for an answer of 6.0 (m)
<b>Total</b>				<b>12</b>	

Question			Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
4	a	i	work (done) / (elastic potential) energy	B1	<b>Not:</b> heat / gravitational potential energy / kinetic energy
		ii	displacement / distance	B1	
	b		Any <u>two</u> from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Torque (of a couple)</li> <li>• Moment (of a force)</li> <li>• Work (done) / energy</li> </ul>	B1×2	<b>Not:</b> 'Couple' for 'torque'  <b>Allow:</b> PE / KE
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	

5	Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
a	'heavy' and 'light' objects / different weights / different masses dropped (from leaning tower of Pisa) / rolled down incline plane	B1	<b>Must use ticks on Scoris to show where the marks are awarded</b> <b>Not:</b> 'dropping feather' / 'vacuum' / 'experiment on the Moon' for this first B1 mark but can score subsequent B1 marks
	Objects have the same <u>acceleration</u> (of free fall)	B1	<b>Not:</b> 'fall at the same rate / accelerates at the same rate / same speed'
	Objects hit ground at same time	B1	
b(i)	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \text{ and } u = 0 / 0.600 = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times (0.356)^2$ $a = \frac{2 \times 0.600}{0.356^2}$ $a = 9.47 \text{ (m s}^{-2}\text{)}$	C1 C1 A0	<b>Note:</b> There are no marks for just an answer, since this is a 'show' question  <b>Allow:</b> 2 marks for correct substitution with 'a' the subject or $0.600 = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times (0.356)^2$ followed by $a = 9.469$ (more than 3 sf) <b>Note:</b> Using 'v = .600/0.356' followed by $a = \Delta v / \Delta t = 4.73$ scores zero. (Watch out for $4.734 \times 2 = 9.47$ )
b(ii)	Air resistance or drag / residual magnetism or 'sticky' electromagnet / trapdoor takes time to open	B1	<b>Not:</b> 'Experiment is not done in a vacuum' / 'friction/resistance'
b(iii)	A 'parabola shape' / graph of increasing positive gradient starting from <u>origin</u> and going through 0.356,0.6	B1	Judge the shape of the graph by eye. A horizontal line from 0.6 must cut the graph within the 'vertical zone provided by 0.356 s' on the time axis
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	

Question			Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
6	(a)	(i)	Both measured in metre/m	B1	<b>Allow:</b> Both have the same unit/Both have 'magnitude' <b>Not:</b> Both are distance/length
		(ii)	Distance is a scalar/does not have direction or Displacement is a vector/has direction	B1	<b>Not:</b> One is a vector and the other a scalar
	(b)	(i)	$\text{time} = \frac{3.6 \times 10^5}{170}$ $\text{time} = 2.1(18) \times 10^3 \text{ (s)} \text{ or } 2.1 \times 10^3 \text{ (s)}$	B1	<b>Note:</b> Answer to 2sf or more is required
		(ii)	<p>Correct vector triangle Eg:</p>  $s^2 = 360^2 + 100^2 \quad / \quad s = \sqrt{(360^2 + 100^2)}$ $s = 373.6 \text{ (km)} \quad / \quad 370 \text{ (km)}$	B1  C1  A1	<p>The vector triangle must have at least two labels (360, 100 and s – allow x or d for s). The 'orientation' of the triangle must be as shown. Ignore the direction of the arrows.</p> <p><b>Allow:</b> Full credit can be given for a scale drawing 2 marks if answer in the range (370 – 380) 1 mark if answer in the range (360 – 370) or (380 - 390) <b>Note:</b> Bald answer to 2sf or more and no diagram scores 2/3 marks.</p>
<b>Total</b>				<b>6</b>	

Question			Expected Answers	Marks	Additional Guidance
7	(a)	(i)	$a = \text{gradient/slope}$ (of the line)	B1	<b>Allow:</b> $a = \text{change}$ in velocity/time or 'rate of <u>change</u> of velocity' <b>Allow:</b> Correct equation plus labels; $a = (v - u)/t$ ; $v = \text{final velocity}$ , $u = \text{initial velocity}$ and $t = \text{time}$ <b>Note:</b> The term <i>gradient/slope/change/initial</i> to be included and spelled correctly to gain mark
		(ii)	$s = \text{area}$ (under the graph)	B1	
	(b)		area of 'rectangle' = ' $ut$ '  area of 'triangle' = $\frac{1}{2} \times t \times (v - u)$  area of 'triangle' = $\frac{1}{2} \times t \times at$	M1  M1	<b>Note:</b> The second M1 mark is <b>not</b> for ' $\frac{1}{2} at^2$ ' but for ' $\frac{1}{2} \times t \times at$ '  <b>Allow:</b> 'Area of trapezium method': $s = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$ <u>and</u> $v = u + at$ M1 Correct substitution leading to correct answer M1  <b>Note:</b> Substitution method starting with $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ scores zero
	(c)	(i)	$32 = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times 2.8^2$  $a = \frac{32 \times 2}{2.8^2}$ $a = 8.16 \text{ ( m s}^{-2}\text{) or } 8.2 \text{ ( m s}^{-2}\text{)}$	C1  A1	<b>Note:</b> The C1 mark is for substitution into the equation given in (b) with $u = 0$  <b>Note:</b> Bald answer of 8.16 ( m s <sup>-2</sup> ) or 8.2 ( m s <sup>-2</sup> ) scores 2/2 marks Bald 8 ( m s <sup>-2</sup> ) scores 1/2
		(ii)	Drag/air resistance/air friction (makes the time longer)	B1	<b>Not:</b> 'Reaction time'/'wind'
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	