M1. (a) 2.75

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution, ie* $\frac{11}{4}$

or $\frac{23-12}{4}$

provided no subsequent step shown

2

m/s^2

1

(b) driving force increases

1

frictional force increases

accept air resistance / drag for frictional force

1

driving force > frictional force

1

[6]

\

M2. (a) 3

gains 1 mark

m/s^2

gains 1 mark

else working *gains 1 mark*

2

(b) 2850 ecf

gains 1 mark

N

gains 1 mark

else working

gains 1 mark

2

(c) friction/air resistance increases with speed;
till frictional = max forward force;
then force/acceleration is zero

for 1 mark each

alternative limitation for safety

gains 1 mark only

3

[7]

M3. (a) air(resistance) has greatest effect on paper

1

(b) paper **or** both fall faster

1

(both) fall together

*accept same speed **or** rate*

1

[3]

M4. (a) (i) accelerating

accept getting faster

accept speed / velocity increasing

1

(ii) acceleration <u>increases</u>

accept velocity / speed increases <u>more</u> rapidly
*do **not** accept velocity / speed increases*

1

(b) (i) acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time (taken)}}$

accept $a = \frac{v - u}{t}$ ***or*** $a = \frac{v_1 - v_2}{t}$

*do **not** accept velocity for change in velocity*

*do **not** accept change in speed*

*do **not** accept* $a = \frac{v}{t}$

1

(ii) 15

*allow **1** mark for an answer of 900 **or** for <u>correct</u> use of 540 seconds*

2

(iii) velocity includes direction

accept velocity is a vector (quantity)
accept converse answer

1

[6]

M5. (a) It will have a constant speed.

1

(b) distance travelled = speed × time

1

(c) $a = \frac{18 - 9}{6}$

1

a = 1.5

*allow 1.5 with no working shown for **2** marks*

1

(d) resultant force = mass × acceleration

1

(e) F = (1120+80) × 1.5

1

F = 1800 (N)

*allow 1800 with no working shown for **2** marks*

1

*accept their 10.3 × 1200 correctly calculated for **2** marks*

(f) $18^2 - 9^2 = 2 \times 1.5 \times s$

1

$s = 18^2 - 9^2 / 2 \times 1.5$

1

s = 81 (m)

1

*allow 81 (m) with no working shown for **3** marks*

*accept answer using their 10.3 (if not 1.5) correctly calculated for **3** marks*

(g) **Level 2 (3–4 marks):**
A detailed and coherent explanation is provided. The response makes logical links between clearly identified, relevant points that include references to the numerical factor.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Simple statements are made. The response may fail to make logical links between the points raised.

0 marks:
No relevant content.

Indicative content

- doubling speed increase the kinetic energy
- kinetic energy increases by a factor of 4
- work done (by brakes) to stop the car increases
- work done increases by a factor of 4
- work done is force × distance and braking force is constant
- so if work done increases by 4 then the braking distance must increase by 4

4

[14]

M6. (a) (produces) a force from water on the boat

1

in the forward direction

accept in the opposite direction

this must refer to the direction of the force not simply the boat moves forwards

*an answer produces an (equal and) opposite force gains **1** mark*

1

(b) (i) 1.5

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution, ie* $\frac{16-4}{8}$ ***or*** $\frac{12}{8}$

provided no subsequent step shown

ignore sign

2

m/s^2

1

(ii) 102**or** their (b)(i) × 68 correctly calculated

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution, ie 1.5 × 68*

***or** their (b)(i) × 68*

provided no subsequent step shown

2

(iii) greater than

reason only scores if greater than chosen

1

need to overcome resistance forces

accept named resistance force

accept resistance forces act (on the water skier)

*do **not** accept gravity*

1

[9]

M7. (a) **A** constant speed / velocity

accept steady pace

*do **not** accept terminal velocity*

*do **not** accept stationary*

1

B acceleration

accept speeding up

1

C deceleration

accept slowing down

accept accelerating backwards

accept accelerating in reverse

*do **not** accept decelerating backwards*

1

(b) (i) the distance the car travels under the braking force

accept braking <u>distance</u>

1

(ii) speed/velocity/momentum

1

(c) (i) 5000 (N) to the left

***both** required*

accept 5000(N) with the direction indicated by an arrow drawn pointing to the left

accept 5000(N) in the opposite direction to the force of the car (on the barrier)

accept 5000(N) towards the car

1

(ii) to measure/detect forces exerted (on dummy / driver during the collision)

1

(iii) 4

*allow **1** mark for showing a triangle drawn on the straight part of the graph*

***or** correct use of two pairs of coordinates*

2

m/s^2

*do **not** accept mps^2*

1

[10]