Question number	Ans	Mark
1(a)(i)	D	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(ii)	16.0 (m/s) read from graph (1) Substitution (1) (distance travelled =) 16 × 0.5 Answer (1) 8.0 (m) (1)	award full marks for correct numerical answer without working ecf for substitution and	
		answer using wrong speed value	(3)

Question number	Answer	Mark
1(a)(iii)	A	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(a)(iv)	Obtain readings from graph (1) Substitution (1) $\frac{16}{2.0}$ Answer (1) 8.0 (m/s ²)	award full marks for correct numerical answer without working	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
1(b)	 Any three improvements from: suitable instrument to measure distance (1) using a greater distance (to reduce effect of reaction times) (1) suitable instrument to measure time (1) use of one student at the {first/second} lamp post to signal when to {start/stop} timing (1) 	allow tape measure, trundle wheel allow stop watch/clock or timing app. on phone	(3)

•	two of three sets of students	
	taking readings for the same	
	car (1)	

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(a)	rearrangement (1) $m = \frac{f}{a}$ substitution and conversion (1) $m = \frac{1870}{1.83}$ answer and rounding to 3 s.f. (1) 1020 (kg)	maximum 2 marks if kN not converted to N award full marks for correct numerical answer without working	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
2(b)	rearrangement of $\frac{(v-u)}{t} = a$ (1) $v = u + at$		
	substitution (1) $v = 0 + 1.83 \times 16$		
	answer (1) 29.3 (m/s)	award full marks for correct numerical answer without working	(3)

Question number	Indicative content			
*9(c)	Answers will be credited according to candidate's deployment of knowledge and understanding of the material in relation to the qualities and skills outlined in the generic mark scheme.			
	The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant.			
	AO2			
	 fuel forms a store of chemical (potential) energy chemical energy is transferred to kinetic energy and thermal energy when the car moves kinetic energy transferred to thermal energy as the car slows down 			
	AO3			
	 during X, kinetic energy increases as the car's speed increases/car accelerates and the increase in kinetic energy is provided by the chemical energy store 			
	 during all three sections, work is done against frictional forces in the moving parts of the car and against the drag from the air 			
	 during Y, kinetic energy stays constant when the car moves at constant speed but energy is still transferred to thermal energy 			
	 during Z, kinetic energy decreases as the car slows down 	(6)		

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No awardable content.
1	1–2	 Interpretation and evaluation of the information attempted but will be limited with a focus on mainly just one variable. Demonstrates limited synthesis of understanding. (AO3) The description attempts to link and apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, flawed or simplistic connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2)
2	3–4	 Interpretation and evaluation of the information on both variables, synthesising mostly relevant understanding. (AO3) The description is mostly supported through linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, some logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2)

3	5–6	 Interpretation and evaluation of the information, demonstrating throughout the skills of synthesising relevant understanding. (AO3)
		 The description is supported throughout by linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2)