

GCE

Physics A

Unit **G481**: Mechanics

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2016

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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 available in RM Assessor

Annotation	Meaning
	Benefit of doubt given
	Contradiction
	Incorrect response
	Error carried forward
	Level 1
	Level 2
	Level 3
	Transcription error
	Benefit of doubt not given
	Power of 10 error
	Omission mark
	Error in number of significant figures
	Correct response
	Wrong physics or equation

Abbreviations, annotations and conventions used in the detailed Mark Scheme (to include abbreviations and subject-specific conventions).

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

CATEGORISATION OF MARKS

The marking schemes categorise marks on the MACB scheme.

B marks: These are awarded as independent marks, which do not depend on other marks. For a **B**-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen specifically in the candidate's answers.

M marks: These are method marks upon which **A**-marks (accuracy marks) later depend. For an **M**-mark to be scored, the point to which it refers must be seen in the candidate's answers. If a candidate fails to score a particular **M**-mark, then none of the dependent **A**-marks can be scored.

C marks: These are compensatory method marks which can be scored even if the points to which they refer are not written down by the candidate, providing subsequent working gives evidence that they must have known it. For example, if an equation carries a **C**-mark and the candidate does not write down the actual equation but does correct working which shows the candidate knew the equation, then the **C**-mark is given.


A marks: These are accuracy or answer marks, which either depend on an **M**-mark, or allow a **C**-mark to be scored.

Note about significant figures:

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


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 Additional Guidance.

Q 1	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(a)	(Acceleration =) rate of change of <u>velocity</u>	B1	Allow: Equations $a = \frac{v-u}{t}$ and $a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$ as long as labels, v , u , Δv and t are defined. Not: 'speed' instead of 'velocity'
(b)	It has <u>direction</u> (and magnitude)	B1	Must use ticks on Scoris to show where the marks are awarded  'direction' must be spelled correctly to gain the mark.
(c)(i)	1 Increasing acceleration	B1	Not: answers using rate of acceleration - for either mark
	2 Constant deceleration	B1	Not: Constant acceleration Allow: constant negative acceleration Allow: uniform /steady deceleration
(c)(ii)	The area under the graph from $t = 0$ to $t = 2$ s is smaller (AW)	B1	
(d)	$s = \frac{1}{2}(v + u)t$ $0.020 = \frac{1}{2}(0.26) \times t$ time = 0.15 (s)	C1 A1	Arriving at an acceleration of 1.69 m s^{-2} and no further works scores zero. Allow: Alternative approaches Note: Answer to 3 sf is 0.154 (s) Note: '0.020/0.26 = 0.77 (s)' scores zero
Total		7	

Q 2	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(a)	Aristotle: Heavier/massive objects fall faster (AW)	B1	Allow: 'the same rate of acceleration' for this B1 mark
	Galileo: All objects (irrespective of their mass) fall at the same rate / have same acceleration (of free fall)	B1	
(b)(i)	Any two from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speed • area • density of air / viscosity of air • streamlining / texture of clothing 	B1	Not: 'wind' for 'speed' Allow: surface / frontal area
(b)(ii)	Acceleration is equal to $9.8(1) \text{ m s}^{-2} / g$	B1	
	There is no drag / net force = weight / 'only force acting is mg '	B1	
(b)(iii)	Correct shape curve with finite value at $t = 0$	B1	Allow a tolerance of +/- 0.5 of a square
	Value of $F = 0$ after 10 s	B1	
(b)(iv)	weight = 80×9.81 or 784.8 (N)	C1	Note: The first C1 mark is either for the weight or the net force
	or (net force) = 80×3 or 240 (N)	C1	
	$(80 \times 9.81) - \text{drag} = 240$	A1	
	drag = 540 (N)		Note: Answer to 3sf is 545 (N) and 544.8 (N) to 4sf
Total		10	

Q 3	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(a)	$E_p = 190 \times 9.81 \times 25$ $E_p = 4.7 \times 10^4 \text{ (J)}$	B1	Note: Answer is 4.66×10^4 to 3sf
(b)	$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \times 190 \times 30^2$ $E_k = 8.6 \times 10^4 \text{ (J)}$	B1	Note: Answer is 8.55×10^4 to 3sf
(c)	Work done by the motorbike / energy from the engine (AW)	B1	Note: There must be reference to work or energy Allow: chemical energy to kinetic energy / E_k
(d)	work done = change in energy force \times 120 = $(8.55 - 4.66) \times 10^4$ force = 320 (N)	C1 A1	Possible ecf from (a) and (b)
(e)(i)	$(s = \frac{1}{2} at^2 - \text{for the vertical fall})$ $9.5 = \frac{1}{2} \times 9.81 \times t^2$ (Any subject) $t = \sqrt{(2 \times 9.5) / 9.81}$ or <u>1.39</u> time = 1.4 (s)	M1 M1 A0	
(e)(ii)	Horizontal velocity = 30 m s^{-1} distance = 1.4×30 or 42 (m) (number of cars =) $42 / 1.8$ (number of cars =) 23	C1 A1	Allow: 23.3 cars Allow: 22 if height of last car is mentioned
Total		9	

Q 4	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(a)	The resultant force is zero There is no acceleration	B1 B1	Not 'in equilibrium' Not: constant velocity; since this is in the question
(b)	(moment of a force =) force \times <u>perpendicular</u> distance from point / pivot	B1	Must use ticks on Scoris to show where the marks are awarded  'perpendicular' must be spelled correctly to gain the mark.
(c)	Forces are in the same direction / The forces are not opposite / The forces are not equal (in magnitude)	B1	
(d)	(clockwise moments =) $(720 \times 0.40) + (180 \times 0.60)$ or 396 (N m) sum of clockwise moments = sum of anticlockwise moments $396 = 1.3 F$ $F = 300 \text{ (N)}$	C1 C1 A1	Allow: 2 marks for ' $720 \times 0.40 = 1.3 \times F$, $F = 221 \text{ (N)}$ ' or ' $180 \times 0.60 = 1.3 \times F$, $F = 83 \text{ (N)}$ ' Note: Answer is 305 (N) to 3 sf and 304.6 (N) to 4 sf
(e)	The force at X decreases The force at Y increases / greater clockwise moment / $F_X + F_Y = 900 \text{ (N)}$	B1 B1	Allow: the rider's centre of gravity / mass moves further from X
	Total	9	

Q 5	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(a)(i)	The driver's head will bounce back / 'whiplash'	B1	Allow: suffocation Allow: the airbag will be (too) rigid / not collapse so the force on the head will still be large (AW)
(a)(ii)	Time to stop is longer	B1	Allow: 'smaller acceleration' Allow: use of $F \propto a$ Allow: p for mv Allow: omissions of delta
	Magnitude of deceleration is smaller	B1	
	$F = ma$ used correctly to explain why the force is smaller	B1	
	Alternative Time to stop is longer		
	$F = \frac{mv - mu}{\Delta t}$ or $F = \frac{\Delta mv}{\Delta t}$ used to explain why the force is smaller	B1	
	Change in momentum is constant	B1	
(b)(i)	$x \propto u^2$ or doubling the speed increases the distance by a factor of 4	B1	
(b)(ii)	thinking distance = 30×0.6 or 18 (m)	C1	
	braking distance = $0.08 \times u^2$ or 0.08×30^2 or 72 (m)	C1	
	stopping distance = 18 + 72 stopping distance = 90 (m)	A1	
(c)(i)	Circle shows the possible position(s) of the car from a satellite	B1	Allow: 'where' a car can be. Allow: The car is at the intersection of the spheres. Not: the area / region / space where a car can be
(c)(ii)	The time taken for (coded) signal to travel from satellite to the receiver is determined	B1	Not: if any signal travels from the GPS in the car to the satellite
	The distance is calculated by multiplying the time by $c / 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ / speed of light / radio waves / microwaves	B1	
	Total	11	

Q 6	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(a)(i)	force/extension or force/change in length	B1	Allow: force per unit extension or force per unit compression
(a)(ii)	Tension/force in each spring is halved so the extension (of each spring) is also halved. (Therefore the force constant is twice that of one spring.)	B1	Allow: the extension of each spring is halved, the force is the same (for the system, hence the force constant doubles)
(b)	Measure the thickness of the strip (using the micrometer) and calculate its (cross-sectional) area Load the hanger until the strip breaks. Calculate the (maximum) weight of the masses using $W = mg$. breaking stress = (maximum) weight/(cross-sectional) area	B1	Not: <u>surface</u> area
		B1	Allow: 'force' for 'weight'
		B1	Allow: breaking stress = (maximum) force/(cross-sectional) area Allow: F/A if the words force and area have been used in the answer
(c)(i)	Any one from: Elastic (behaviour) / obeys Hooke's law / stress is proportional to strain	B1	
(c)(ii)	It will be longer / permanent strain / suffer plastic deformation (AW)	B1	
(c)(iii)	The statement is incorrect because the Young modulus can only be determined from the linear region of the graph.	B1	Allow: Young modulus only applies to elastic behaviour Allow: stress is not proportional to strain as the line is curved Not: stress is not proportional to strain
Total		8	

Q 7	Answer	Marks	Guidance
(a)	weight = $2.8 \times 10^4 \times 9.81$ or 2.75×10^5 (N) stress in each cable = $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2.75 \times 10^5}{4.5 \times 10^{-4}}$ or 1.53×10^8 (Pa) strain = $\frac{1.53 \times 10^8}{2.1 \times 10^{11}}$ or 7.28×10^{-4} extension = $7.52 \times 10^{-4} \times 32$ or 0.023 (m) extension = 23 (mm)	C1 A1	If g is omitted do not award the first mark but allow ECF for a possible maximum of 3/4 marks. Use FT on the calculation. Allow: 3 marks for 93 (mm) – factor of 4 omitted Alternative approach: weight = $2.8 \times 10^4 \times 9.81$ or 2.75×10^5 (N) C1 extension = $\frac{FL}{AE}$ any subject C1 extension = $\frac{0.25 \times 2.75 \times 10^5 \times 32}{4.5 \times 10^{-4} \times 2.1 \times 10^{11}}$ C1 extension = 23 (mm) A1
(b)	Extension will increase The tension > weight (for acceleration)	B1 B1	Allow: the tension increases to cause the acceleration Allow: Net force is upwards so tension / force in the cables increases
Total		6	

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