

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 (a) (i)	work done = force × distance (moved);	Accept correct symbols e.g. W = F x d W = F x s	1
(ii)	substitution; evaluation;		2
	e.g. (work =) 140 × 39 5500 (J)	5460	
(iii)	same answer as 5(a)(ii)	allow 'the same'	1
(b) (i)	X in line with the weight arrow and vertically between the tail of the arrow and the top of the wheelbarrow (not including the logs);	judge alignment with weight arrow by eye	1
	pivot X 0.6m 470N		
(ii)	<pre>moment = force × (perpendicular) distance (from pivot);</pre>	condone M = F x d M = F x s	1
(iii)	principle of moments (stated or implied); total distance hand to pivot calculated;	accept 1.4 or 0.6 + 0.8 seen in working	4
	substitution showing either correct moment (or both); final rearrangement and evaluation;	accept 282 seen in working	
	e.g. (total) clockwise (moment) = (total) anticlockwise (moment) (distance) = $0.6 + 0.8 = 1.4$ m $470 \times 0.6 = F \times 1.4$ F = $470 \times 0.6 / 1.4 = 200$ (N)	allow 201, 201.43	
		350, 352, 353, 352.5 gets 2 marks	

Total 10 marks



Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 (a) (i)	momentum = mass x velocity;	w rds or correct symbols p = m x v reject M for momentum	1
(ii)	substitution; evaluation; e.g. (p =) 0.50 x 3.1 (p =) 1.6 (kg m/s)	ignore - signs allow 1.55 1 mark max for 1.5	2
(111)	substitution into correct equation; evaluation; e.g. F = 1.55(- 0) ÷ 0.070 (F =) 22 (N)	no mark for equation as given in paper allow ECF from (ii) ignore - signs allow F in range 22- 23 (N) inclusive allow method using F=ma.	2
(b)	any two of: MP1. (forces) equal; MP2. (forces) opposite OR up <u>and</u> down; MP3. mention of Newton's <u>third</u> law;	ignore references to balanced forces 'every action has an equal and opposite reaction' scores 2 marks	2
(c)	any two of: MP1. pressure is force / area; MP2. forces (on wood and hammer) are equal; MP3. smaller area of nail is in contact with wood / ORA;	allow pressure is inversely proportional to area award if clear which end of the nail has the smaller area	2

Total 9 marks



Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	A - Force X 7.5 N, Force Y 7.5 N ;		1
(b)	idea that force X decreases; from 15 (N) / to 0 (N);	ignore references to force Y and moments	2
		'it goes from 15 to 0' gets 2 marks	

Total 3 marks



Question number		on er	Answer	Notes	Marks
4	а	i	moment = force x (perpendicular) distance (from pivot)	in words or accepted symbols	1
		ii	MP1. calc of 1 correct moment (about the pivot); MP2. stated equivalence of clockwise moment= anticlockwise moment /principle of moments; MP3. final value; e.g. $2 \times 60 = 120$ (one mark) $2 \times 60 = 10 \times F_N$ (two marks) $F_N = \frac{2 \times 60}{10}$ = 12 (N) (three marks)	in words or in numbers allow working in cm or m	3
	b		 MP1. Increases (force on newtonmeter); MP2. (because) weight of bar has a moment; MP3. in same direction (clockwise) as 2 N weight; 	may be shown by a calculation allow $F_N = 62(N)$ for three marks total = 7 marks	3

5 (a) (b) (i) #1. states principle of moments ; #2. moment= force X (perpendicular) dista #3. calculates one moment about either A #4. takes moments at B; $\frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000}$	nce from pivot: Dr B; Dr B; D; Dr B; D; D; D; D;	1
 (b) #1. states principle of moments ; #2. moment= force X (perpendicular) dista #3. calculates one moment about either A #4. takes moments at B; force A force A force B force B<!--</td--><td>Ignore bald '500/2 =250' Accept for #2: in words or in recognisable symbols or in numbers from the diagram</td><td></td>	Ignore bald '500/2 =250' Accept for #2: in words or in recognisable symbols or in numbers from the diagram	
	Accept qualitative	4
 inoments clockwise = moments anticlockwise moment = weight x distance 500 x 1 1 x 500 = Ax2 	alternative for last 2 marking points: '2 forces so divide weight in half' OWTTE = 1 mark if then qualified by distance consideration = 2 marks	;

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
(c) i	Arrow down from painter; (vertical, below feet)	force A	1
		force A force B force B weight of plank =0	
ii	Both forces increase;		
	Force at B larger than force at A / RA ;	ignore: • both moments increase • 'force B is larger'	2
		Total	9



Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (a) i	Any ONE sensible suggestion from ensuring good contact; increasing friction; increasing pressure; Keep a fair test / controlled variable;	 allow: to prevent slipping sideways make it easier to control 	1
		allow: it not an independent variable ignore: all mention of accuracy	1



Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (b) (i) (ii)	(Type of) surface(s); 4.5;	 do not accept: a (single) named surface type of block material of block 	1
(iii) (Average) force in N	Axes labelled- quantity and unit; Linear scale such that longest bar occupies at least half the grid; Plottingignore order of bars 5 bars correctly plotted;; If only 3 bars correctly plotted allow 1 mark for plotting	allow force (N) force/N tolerance is +/- 0.5 small sq allow ecf from table ALL data plotted correctly as floating "x's" gets only one mark for plotting Reject both plotting marks if a line graph is drawn (only scale and axes marks are available in this case) Type of surface Average 3.0 wood 2.5	4
	chipboard wood coarse fine ice sandpaper sandpaper (Type of) Surface	fine sandpaper 5.7 ice 0.5	

numberImage: state of the following five ideas:6 (c)Any two of the following five ideas:1 different experimental set-up; e.Ignore:#1 different experimental set-up; e.• unqualified 'broken N- meter'• different masses/weights • different kind of wooden block • different speed of pull• true	Question
6 (c) Any two of the following five ideas: Ignore: #1 different experimental set-up; • unqualified e. • broken N- • different masses/weights meter' • different kind of wooden block • human error • different speed of pull • 'strength of	number
 #2 variable friction; e. the surfaces were not uniformly smooth the wooden block did not move evenly across the surface #3 errors in the force meter reading; e. errors recording the force on the N-meter faulty scale on N-meter zero errors / different ranges of N-meters used different angle of N-meter #4 different contact; e. the weights on the block may not have been evenly placed on the block the block was not pressed down onto the surface evenly #5 friction reduces as the experiment progresses; e. the wooden block becomes smoother as the experiment progresses it moves over the surface more easily as the experiment progresses lubricant on block 	Question number 6 (c)



Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (d)	Any two from: Pressure less; Area larger; Use of formula P =F/A;	Load is the same/wood is thinner	2
(e)	Any TWO sensible suggestions;; e. place a lubricant between the two surfaces make the surfaces smoother decrease weights /masses on block	allow: named lubricants change the surfaces so that are not so rough reduce the area (of contact) decre se mass of block	2
		Total	14

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